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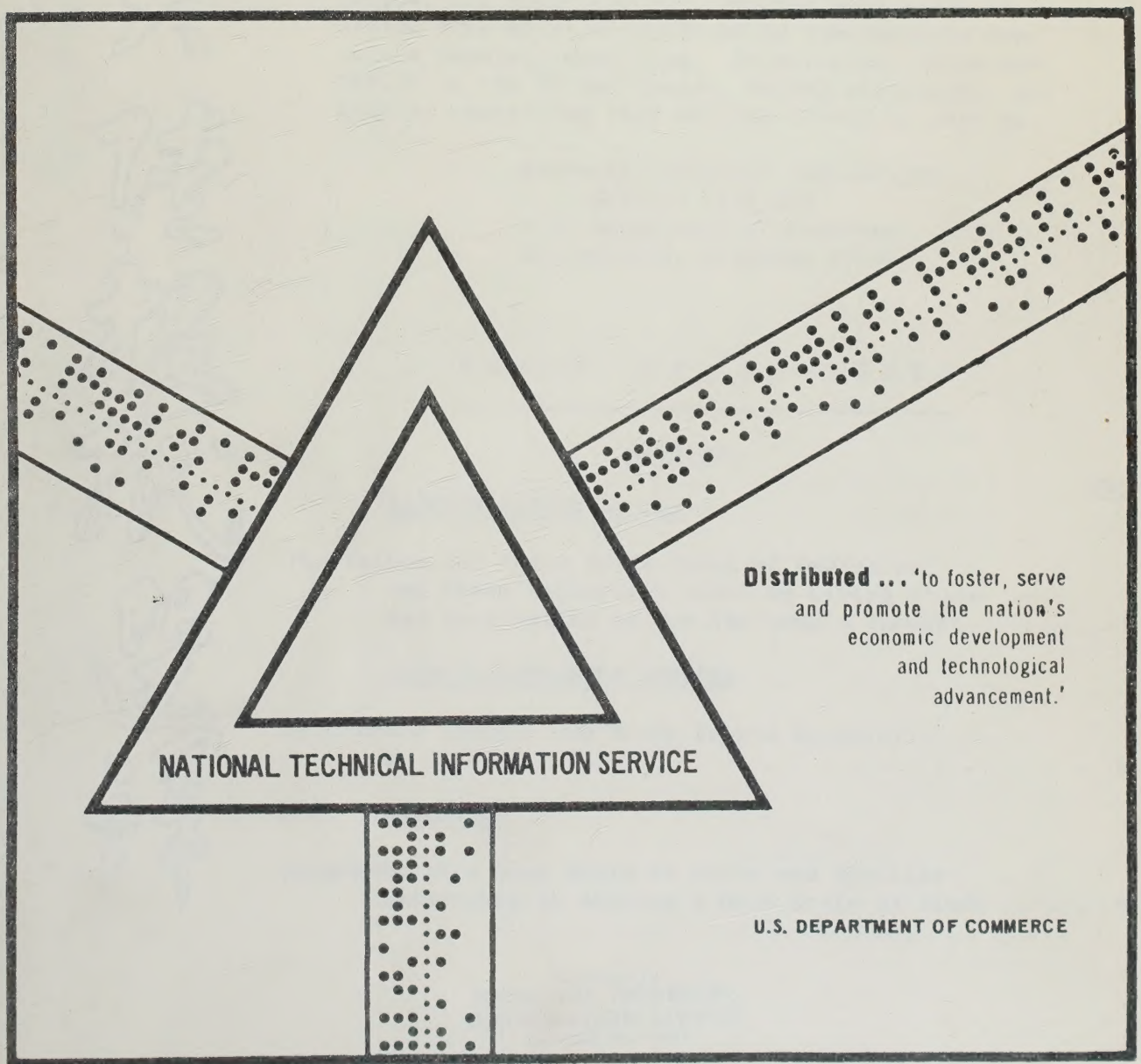
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

PLA Tsinan Air Force Holds Forum of Cadres at and Above Regimental Level on Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought 1

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Leadership Squad's Own Study Should Especially Be Grasped Well 6

EDUCATION

Persevere in a Good Style of Study and Exercise Leadership to Achieve a Good Style of Study . . . 9

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Page

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Yunnan Develops Local Industry with Remarkable Results 14

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Study Chairman Mao's Philosophic Works Conscientiously 16

COAL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Province Fulfills 1970 Coal Production Plan Ahead of Schedule 19

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets National Day of Democratic People's Republic of Algeria 20

CHINA AND JAPAN

Lies of Japanese Militarism Cannot Cover Up Its Ambition for Aggression 21

Japanese Militarism Steps Up Collusion with Chiang Kai-shek Bandit Gang 24

Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party to China for Participation in Commemoration of Assassination of Inejiro Asanuma Leaves Peking for Home 25

MALAYSIA

North Kalimantan People's Armed Forces Enjoy Warm Support and Respect of Masses of People 26

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of Korean Embassy in China Gives Banquet for Chinese People's Friendship Delegation's Return from Korea 27

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking 30

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Consul in Karachi Presents Oil Paintings to Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy 31

Page

THAILAND

Thailand People's Radio Exposes Thanom-Praphas Clique's Crime in Allowing US to Use Thailand as Base for Aggression on Laos 31

Thai People Firmly Oppose Transference of US B-52's from Okinawa to Thailand 32

US

400,000 American Auto Workers Persevere in Strike for 45 Days 32

Demonstration against Nixon in California 34

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Reception for Chinese Government Delegation 35

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

PLA Tsingtao Command Calls Forum Discussion to Exchange Experience in Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking 36

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Making Comparison Every Day, Applying Its Every Day 41

Pay Attention to Theoretical Study 46

MEDICINE

Guide the Union of Chinese and Western Medicine with Mao Tse-tung's Thought 48

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Capital Construction Advances in East China Province 53

RAILWAY

Anhwei Province Opens New Railway to Traffic 54

LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China's Shantung Province Expands Machine-Building Industry 55

Page

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

East China Rice-Growing Brigade Outstanding in Learning from Tachai 56

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

New Afghan Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking 59

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friends, Patriotic Chinese Residents in Canada Warmly Welcome Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Canada 59

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Chile for Presidential Inauguration Celebrations 60

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve De Murville Returns to Paris After Visit to China 61

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Economic Delegation Warmly Welcomed at Peking Army Unit 62

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Guinean Government Economic Delegation 62

Photo Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction Opens in Conakry 63

CHINA AND JAPAN

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and 5th Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party to China Signed in Peking Today 64

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and 5th Delegation of Japan Socialist Party to China 64

Page

Tomomi Narita, Leader of 5th Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party to China, Give Return Banquet 68

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator: "Iron-Clad Evidence of Revival of Japanese Militarism 70

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Reception in Honor of Korean Delegations 73

Sino-Korean Border Railway Joint Committee Holds Regular Meeting 74

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Agreement on Mutual Supply of Goods and Payments for 1971 and Related Protocols Signed in Peking between Governments of People's Republic of China and Democratic Republic of Vietnam 75

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Fetes Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation 76

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Ambassador Chang Hai-feng Gives Banquet in Honor of Rumanian Minister Ion Avram 77

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Minister Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Government Delegation 77

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Leading Cadres At and Above Regimental Level Under PLA Peking Command Meet to Talk About Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought 79

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Heighten Understanding, Strengthen Leadership, Develop Revolutionary Education Penetratingly 85

Use Chairman Mao's Brilliant Philosophical Thinking to Guide the Conscious Remolding of World Outlook of Teachers 90

Page

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

Yenan Spirit Nurtured by Chairman Mao Leads Shensi People from Victory to Victory 94

LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China City Develops Industry Rapidly 97

CLASS EDUCATION AND PRODUCTION

Constant Class Education Transforms Production in East China's Chekiang Province Brigade 98

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Minister, Chinese Ambassador Inspect Experimental Tea Cultivation Farm, Fish-Breeding Center 102

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Holds Press Conference in Peking 102

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Holds Press Conference on Excellent Situation in Cambodian People's War of Resistance against US Aggression, for National Salvation 103

CHINA AND CEYLON

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Ceylonese Ambassador to China Karannagoda 105

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Military Delegation of Friendship Back in Peking after Its Visit to Other Parts of China 106

Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Meet Military Delegation of Friendship from People's Republic of the Congo 107

CHINA AND GUINEA

Protocol of Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation Between Governments of People's Republic of China and Republic of Guinea Signed in Peking 107

Guinean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Kwangchow and Other Places 108

Ambassador Kamano Ansou and His Wife Give Banquet for Guinean Government Economic Delegation Visiting China 108

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Socialist Party Delegation to China to Participate in Asanuma Commemoration Activities Returns to Tokyo 109

Fifth Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party to China Leaves Peking for Home 110

Reactionary Sato Government Holds "Military Parades" of "Self-Defense Forces" and Military Manoeuvres 112

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking from Somalia 113

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in Britain Fetes Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh 114

US

American People Hold Powerful Demonstrations against US War of Aggression 114

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: New Wrath of American People 115

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Delegation from Yugoslav Economic Circles Leaves Peking for Home 116

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Zambia's Border City Livingstone 117

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Seriously Make a Success of Ideological Revolutionization of Leading Groups 119

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Take Lead in Study and Application in Close Coordination with Three Great Revolutionary Struggles 123

Strengthening Leadership Is the Key to Conducting "Everyday Reading" Well 128

Page

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Boldly Using the Educated Youths on the First Line of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation 134

"IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTIONIZATION"

East China Commune Member Tells How He Revolutionized Family with Mao Tsetung Thought 136

COAL MINING

Central China Coal Miners Use Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking to Open "Forbidden Area" 139

COAL PRODUCTION

Kirin and Anhwei Provinces Complete 1970 Coal Production Plans 141

AGRICULTURE

Inner Mongolia Gathers Good Autumn Harvests 142

TYPHOON

South China People's Commune Overcomes Typhoon and Restores Production 143

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials from New Ambassador of Kingdom of Afghanistan 146

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Vietnam after Concluding Friendly Visit to China 146

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Military Delegation of Friendship Visits Iron and Steel Company in Peking 147

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN CHINA

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Film Reception for Foreign Diplomats 148

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

PLA Tsinan Air Force Holds Forum of Cadres at and Above Regimental Level on Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 28, 1970)

> At a meeting held for air force officers of the PLA Tsinan Command, the officers analyzed their study of Mao thought, exchanged views on living study and living application of Mao thought, and heightened their consciousness in the study of Mao thought.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) Recently, the Air Force unit under the PLA Tsinan Command held a forum discussion of leading cadres at and above the regimental level on the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching "A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly," it conscientiously analyzed the current situation of study, summed up and exchanged the experience of study, tightly grasped the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice in study, and continuously heightened the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, thereby further enhancing the consciousness of the leading cadres in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The Revolutionary Style of Integrating Theory with Practice in Study Develops in the Course of Struggle Between the Two Lines

Comrades taking part in the forum discussion learned deeply from their practice: The most fundamental thing in solving the problem of the style of study is to correctly understand and handle the relationship between

theory and practice and between study and application. The major question existing among the leading cadres at and above the regimental level in the style of study is that they have not made sufficiently strenuous efforts in application. Some comrades do not carry out study in relation to the realities and they separate study from practice; some do not study with problems in mind, but study the article they happen to come to; some are contented in "mentioning it in speech, reading it before a meeting, linking it with their work and quoting it in a document," and thought that they had in this way "integrated theory with practice." These comrades were like those people whom Chairman Mao criticized thus: "They talk about 'integration' every day but actually they separate themselves from others because they do not go to contact other people."

What caused these problems? Comrades taking part in the forum discussion repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant articles "On Practice," "Reform Our Study" and "Rectify the Party's Style of Work," conscientiously studied the struggle between the two lines in the style of study in the Party pointed out by Chairman Mao, and realized that two entirely different lines had always existed in the question of style of study in the history of the Party. One was Chairman Mao's correct line of "integrating theory with practice" and the other was the erroneous line of "separating theory from practice" held by the "Left" and Right opportunists. These two lines reflected two different world outlooks and two different methodologies.

The Party's history shows this irreversible truth: A revolution must have a correct line and a correct line means everything; if the line is wrong, the revolution will fail and we shall lose everything. Therefore, to carry the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end, we must stand at the level of struggle between the two lines to learn the great significance of persevering in the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice, to criticize the erroneous line of separating theory from practice, and to criticize the bad style of separating study from application and not applying what one has studied.

The deputy political commissar of a certain division formerly did not understand sufficiently the importance of the integration of theory with practice, so that remolding of his thinking was hindered for some time. Later, he took part in "three-support" and "two-military" work and, in the practice of struggle, joined the revolutionary masses in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby heightening his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and promoting revolutionization of his thinking. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "If we maintain high consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, we can firmly establish the revolutionary style in study. Only when we understand the importance of the proletarian revolutionary line shall we be able to study Mao Tse-tung's thought eagerly and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought consciously in guiding practice."

Heightening Our Plain Class Feeling to the Level of Consciousness of the Struggle Between the Two Lines, Continuously Deepening Our Understanding of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Comrades attending the forum discussion held that: The question of attitude toward Mao Tse-tung's thought is a question of class stand and class feeling and the basis and prerequisite to perseverance in the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice in studying. The deeper our feeling for Mao Tse-tung's thought and the higher our understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the higher our consciousness in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought will surge and the greater our efforts in the study will be and we can study it conscientiously and apply it strenuously.

The overwhelming majority of the leading cadres at and above the regimental level who took part in the forum discussion came of good families and had correct roots. They had followed Chairman Mao to make revolution for the past decades and had plain and deep class feeling for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought. This was very valuable and was the basis of revolution. But, some comrades often were contented in having plain class feeling and blindly thought that "they had followed Chairman Mao for decades and they would have no problem in following Chairman Mao to make revolution for the latter half of their lives," and therefore slackened their efforts to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to heighten their theoretical level.

Many comrades reviewed their experience in the great cultural revolution and deeply understood that: The revolution is developing continuously and the current situation is changing every day. If we do not heighten our plain class feeling for Mao Tse-tung's thought to the level of consciousness and do not study it conscientiously and apply it arduously, we cannot see clearly the current situation of the acute and complex struggle between the two classes and the two lines, cannot closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and cannot firmly take the proletarian stand.

All comrades recalled the histories of the Party, the Army and the international communist movement and linked their understanding of Mao Tse-tung's thought with the struggle between the two lines in the Party and with the struggle between the two lines in the international communist movement. They realized that only when there was Mao Tse-tung's thought would there be victory for the Chinese revolution and the excellent current situation of the world revolution today. They understood that: The plain class feeling cannot replace the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought. If they remain at the stage of the plain class feeling without knowing the meaning of classes and the proletarian revolutionary line, they would not be able to guarantee that they could consciously and closely follow Chairman Mao to make revolution.

The deputy commander of a certain regiment of the aviation corps came of a very poor family, worked as a swineherd when he was young, and was bitterly exploited and oppressed by the landlord. Formerly, he had the idea

that "he was born red" and felt that he had no problem in following Chairman Mao to make revolution. He once slackened his study of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the remolding of his world outlook. His thinking changed gradually and he often thought of his personal problems. Later, in the course of class education in the army unit, he studied the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party while bearing in mind his own problem. He realized that if he was contented with plain class feeling and failed to heighten his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, he could only guarantee that he would follow Chairman Mao at one moment and in doing one thing and could not guarantee that he would follow Chairman Mao forever to make revolution. Only by deeply understanding the struggle between the two lines could he closely follow Chairman Mao's instructions and carry them out unhesitatingly and would he follow Chairman Mao to make revolution without turning back even in a storm.

Relentlessly Struggling against "Complacency" by Raising It to the Level of the Struggle Between the Two Lines, Making Strenuous Efforts To Study and Apply Mao Tse-Thought in a Living Way

"Complacency is the enemy of study. We cannot really learn anything until we rid ourselves of complacency." Comrades attending the forum discussion were of the opinion that the complacency and empiricism existing at present among the leading cadres were an obstacle to the implementation of the revolutionary style in study. Some comrades lacked the viewpoint of "dividing one into two" toward themselves, feeling that "they were passable in the past, fairly good at present and would have no problem in the future," they were contented in "their success in having overcome difficulties during the war years and having caught up with the situation during the great cultural revolution," and they had their own experience in work, so that they could not make strenuous efforts in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and consequently stood still politically.

Great leader Chairman Mao admonished us long ago: "With victory, certain moods may grow within the Party--arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living." The comrades attending the forum discussion studied the struggle between the two lines in the Party and recalled their practice of struggle. They realized that: Whether or not they can forever preserve their vigorous revolutionary spirit and their style of modesty and prudence is a major problem concerning whether or not they will persevere in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In no way should we assume the airs of an old revolutionary and be contented with our revolutionary history of two or three decades and our experience in work. We must closely catch up with the speedily developing current situation, conscientiously study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and tightly grasp remolding of our world outlook.

Liu P'ing, political commissar of a certain sanatorium, joined the army over 30 years ago. He is in his fifties. Obeying Chairman Mao's teachings about the struggle between the two lines and the "two musts" issued at the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party, he made

strenuous efforts to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, heightening revolutionization of his thinking to a new level. All comrades were taught a big lesson after hearing his account on his experience at the forum discussion. They deeply realized that: To follow Chairman Mao forever and closely and to preserve their revolutionary integrity in the late years, they must make efforts to heighten their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, continuously impose new demands on themselves in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolve to read Chairman Mao's books conscientiously and diligently, and study, remold themselves and make revolution as long as they live.

In the course of study, they made a concrete analysis of the view that "we had come here with Chairman Mao," so as to further heighten their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to overcome empiricism. They came to realize that: Although they have followed Chairman Mao in the past few decades and have come here, yet they were sometimes "pushed" and at other times "dragged" over here. They are here, but they have not really understood Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and have not caught up ideologically. If they are blindly contented with "having come here" and do not make efforts to study Mao Tse-tung's thought and to heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, they will possibly "not pass" in the future.

"Historical experience merits attention." We must firmly remember Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle," overcome our blindness, strengthen our consciousness, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way during the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide the practice of revolution, and carry the revolution through to the end!

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Leadership Squad's Own Study Should Especially Be Grasped Well

- Leading cadres of the Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Bureau and companies under it strive to study Chairman Mao's philosophic works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 27, 1970)

(According to NCNA Shanghai) In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "If secretaries are to serve as good 'squad leaders' they must study well," principal leading cadres of the CCP committees and revolutionary committees of the Shanghai Municipal Textile Bureau and companies under it conscientiously study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought in a living way, use dialectic materialism and historical materialism to eliminate various ideological obstacles that hinder the continuation of the revolution and advance incessantly on the road of ideological revolutionization.

Encouraged by the spirit of the 9th Party Congress, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the textile industry in Shanghai municipality persevered in the fundamental principle of energetically grasping the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to push forward the incessant penetration of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and the vigorous advance of revolution and production.

How should we continue the revolution and take advantage of the victories to advance under the favorable situation? In this connection responsible persons of the textile bureau and its companies realized deeply that in order to lead the 400,000 workers in the textile industry in their incessant advance, the leaderships themselves must first take the lead to advance incessantly and that in order to lead the masses to go one step further in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought the leaderships themselves must carry out study and application before the masses. In order to do so they held special Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for the leading cadres and convened discussion and application meetings to study and apply Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought as well as uncover, analyze and overcome ideological obstacles that hindered their continuation of the revolution. In this way they advanced one step forward on the broad way of ideological revolutionization.

An absolute majority of the old as well as new leading cadres in this bureau and its companies had a good background. But some of the cadres were contented with their plain class feeling and their working experience and therefore did not study arduously and conscientiously enough. They thought they could "get along" without grasping study. So, they conducted an analysis on this question.

A CCP committee deputy secretary from a poor peasant's family began taking part in revolution at the age of sixteen and had profound proletarian feeling toward great leader Chairman Mao. He had never made any big mistakes during the past few decades when he followed Chairman Mao in making revolution. He always thought he could "get along" without grasping study. As a result, he carried out the reactionary line of the bourgeoisie during the initial stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution and made a mistake.

But why did he slip from "getting along" to "not getting along" on the road of revolution? He analyzed this contradiction and said: "Acute class struggle and struggle between the two lines exist in the historical stage of socialism and these struggles are bound to be reflected in our heads. As a result, all our practices are at the mercy of a certain world outlook which is either proletarian or bourgeois, dialectic materialist or idealist and metaphysical. The only way to become a self-conscious revolutionist is to acknowledge this objective law, grasp the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and elevate the plain class feeling and working experience, so as to gain consciousness in the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

This cadre also profoundly realized: "The two contradicting sides change in the opposite direction according to certain conditions." It is one thing to be revolutionary in the past but quite another to remain revolutionary forever in the future. We are liable to go in the opposite direction if we do not grasp study.

The experience of this cadre educated everybody and strengthened their self-consciousness in studying Mao Tse-tung's thought. They implemented their class feeling of warmly loving Chairman Mao in their action of following Chairman Mao to make revolution until they die. In this way their ideology as well as work underwent a great change.

Some of the cadres thought failure to study well affected only one person and the transformation of world outlook was a life-long task, so we had plenty of time to do it slowly.

Through the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought, leading cadres in the study classes realized that this way of thinking was one-sided and metaphysical. There was a cadre who feared muddle and sought safety. When he looked at people and matters he always judged them by asking the question, "Is it safe?" and set his limits at "Is it going to go out of hand?" Proceeding from this viewpoint he always considered a factory which did a good job in both revolution and production a "class one unit."

During the course of this study he penetrated deep into this unit to make investigation, whereupon he discovered that some of the cadres in this factory practiced the "principle of good old man" and were therefore weak in the class struggle and lacked vigorous revolutionary spirit. This affected the progress of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation

in the factory. From the lessons learned in this factory, this cadre saw the problems existing in his own world outlook and was greatly shocked. He realized profoundly that whether a leading cadre transformed his own world outlook well or not directly affected the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squads at the basic level and the development of various work. Whether a cadre was good at Mao Tse-tung's thought or not affected not only "one person" but "a great number of persons."

When another leading cadre went to stay at a selected point in a factory he discovered after penetration that there were much contradiction in this factory which was also plagued by remnant bourgeois factionalism. So he found the situation very difficult to handle and began to have ideological "fear". But he examined his own ideology and realized that "fear" was only a phenomenon but "self-interest" was the substance and that "self-interest" was working behind "fear." So he energetically struggled against self-interest and substituted "fear" with "daring," gave the masses a free hand and resolutely relied upon the masses. As a result, problems in this factory were settled relatively quickly. This incident deeply taught this cadre to realize that the leading cadres' own world outlook must not be transformed slowly; instead, they should never slacken the transformation for one moment.

The leading cadres realized profoundly: By sitting in an office one often fails to see his own shortcomings in world outlook. Some of the new cadres thought they came from the masses and therefore they were naturally representatives of the masses and would not have the problem of becoming divorced from the masses. But as soon as they went down to the basic level and came into contact with the masses they immediately discovered the gap. In the course of making investigations on the basic level they saw that the broad masses of workers and basic level cadres anxiously studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought. They found that the ideological gap was very large when they compared themselves with the workers. They also realized profoundly that the situation would not wait for them. In order to stand in front of the masses and lead this vigorously developing mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they themselves must very conscientiously and arduously grasp study. On the basis of having elevated the understanding they immediately formulated plans for the further study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way.

Leading cadres in the Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Bureau and its companies discussed and applied their own experience at a recent cadres conference, used their own personal experience to publicize Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought, and further pushed forward the new development in the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the entire textile industry.

* * *

EDUCATION

Persevere in a Good Style of Study and Exercise Leadership To Achieve a Good Style of Study

- A summary report on a forum of leadership comrades of certain universities and middle and primary schools in Shenyang municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 30, 1970)

The leadership comrades of certain universities and middle and primary schools in Shenyang municipality recently held a forum on how the leadership cadres should lead in doggedly promoting the revolutionary style of study.

The Problem of Study Style Is One of Primary Importance

Comrades at the meeting held that the new upsurge now appearing in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking demanded an intensified effort at study by cadres at various levels and especially leadership cadres. Only in this way can they stay ahead in the movement, accomplish better the struggle-criticism-transformation tasks in the great proletarian cultural revolution in line with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and win continuous new victories in the new upsurge.

To do well in study, the problem of primary importance is whether we can persevere in promoting the fine study style of "linking theory with practice" hitherto advocated by Chairman Mao. Chairman Mao teaches us, "The problem of study style is one of method of thinking of the leadership organ, the whole body of cadres and the whole body of Party members, one of our attitude toward Marxism-Leninism, and one of the working attitude of the comrades of the whole Party. That being so, the problem of study style is one of unusual importance and one of the first order of importance." With regard to the various departments in the area of the superstructure in particular, the problem of whether a revolutionary study style can be established is particularly a major one which calls for urgent solution and which can be solved only through intense efforts.

After a review of the struggle between the two lines long existing on the cultural-educational front, the comrades at the meeting came to a deeper understanding of the study style problem. To stage a comeback, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the educational circles in the past caused education to be divorced from proletarian politics, from the worker-peasant masses and from the practice of production. Such a counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line of "three separations" caused lack of unity between knowledge and action and a gap between study and application. This caused very serious harm. Now we must apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to the occupation of the educational positions and its transformation. We must thus persevere in the orientation for proletarian

politics and in the study style of harmony between theory and practice. This is fundamental to successful application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating people and building schools, and a matter of great importance bearing on what kind of successors we are to cultivate.

A leading squad means political power. What its study style is like has a direct bearing on the nature of school education. The comrades at the forum realized this relatively deeply. After summing up the experiences, both negative and positive, they came to realize that the study style problem was in essence one of for whom we should grasp power and how we should grasp power. Only by persevering in the study style of combining theory with practice can we really study and digest Mao Tse-tung's thought, can we, under the relatively complex situation of class struggle in the area of the superstructure, have the power to speak, the power to take the initiative and the power of leadership and consciously lift high the red banner and discern directions without ever going astray. Otherwise, with the bourgeois study style growing, we shall possibly become muddle-headed and lose our power politically and ideologically and even organizationally.

Everyone said that in the past the study style was simply interpreted as a method of study. Only through studying penetratingly Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works and subjecting one's practice to a comparison and a summing-up in the process of carrying out Chairman Mao's line, guidelines and policies and linking this with the transformation of the world outlook to seek an increasingly deeper understanding can we gradually come to understand that the problem of study style is one of applying what kind of a world outlook to the transformation of the world, one of consciousness of continuous revolution, and one of feeling and attitude toward Chairman Mao and the masses. To have a study style combining theory with practice or not is an obvious sign showing the distinction between the Communist Party and other political parties, an obvious indicator of whether Marxism-Leninism or revisionism is being followed, and provides a demarcation line between true and false revolution.

Oppose Two Erroneous Tendencies

It was held at the forum that the study style combining theory with practice was determined by the class nature of Marxist-Leninist dialectical materialism and historical materialism and the nature of practice. To persevere in such a good study style means struggle between the two world outlooks and between two concepts of methods. We must not only oppose a separation of theory from practice but also oppose a reluctance to seriously take up some books. Involved here are two erroneous tendencies.

The comrades participating in the forum talked freely about their understanding and that of other leadership cadres in the same unit in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and the transformation of the study style in the course of the three great revolutionary struggles. They criticized and repudiated what lay at the root of understanding and thinking related to the two erroneous tendencies marked by

"idealism" and "empiricism." It was unanimously held that the revolutionary study style was built on the basis of struggle of opposition to these two tendencies.

They said, "'Idealism' negates the inevitability of perception and belittles investigation and study and the revolutionary practice of the people. The understanding of idealists may be compared to water of no source or a tree without root and is subjective, dogmatic and unreliable stuff incompatible with objective laws. If used as a guide in practice it will bring trouble to not only the user but others and is bound to come to grief and end up a failure. 'Empiricism' negates the inevitability of perception and attaches no importance to the study of theory and the summing-up of experience. The understanding of empiricists is confined to something one-sided, superficial and blind as provided by limited success and a narrow view. If reflected in work, it means our frequent conformity with conventions, staying conservative to keep in line, muddling through on what has been gained and doing things by drawing on old experience. If applied to leadership in revolution, it will inevitably come to grief and end up a failure. These two tendencies represent a form giving expression to idealism and a process of unified understanding based on broken fragments in different fields. Thus they all represent a one-sided, idealist and metaphysical world outlook and not a study style true to form."

It was held that at present, as far as the problems existing in the study effort of the leading squads at various levels on the educational front were concerned, what was to be overcome with particularly intense efforts was "empiricism" with its contempt for theory. Some comrades said that those advocating "empiricism" often raised the banner of so-called "integration of theory with practice" while they themselves did nothing but refrain from going deep into the world of practice and making investigation and research; or stayed in a little house behind closed doors and applied their limited wisdom, like one observing the sky from a sitting position in a well; or placed themselves in the midst of practice without getting a real grasp of it. They might be seeking an excuse for their thinking of a sluggard by setting work in opposition to study and so on. Or they might be covering up their half-baked revolutionary ideas by advocating the line of "we can work and make revolution just the same without having to engage in study." In fact, their so-called "work" and "revolution" are seriously affected by limitations and blindness.

In summing up their own understanding in practice, some comrades said they had originally thought that by just working in a practical way they could do away with the influence of the "three separations" carried over from the old educational system. But in formulating educational reform programs, they found themselves divorced from reality. Only after repeated study of Chairman Mao's "On Practice" did they find out the reason lay in their not having really understood the following rule: "Any social practice is linked with the implementation of a certain line and is dominated and decided by a certain world outlook." All the participants said that only by guiding their own practice with the proletarian world outlook could they reduce blindness and strengthen the consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To strengthen consciousness, we must intensify studying; penetrate deep into the world of practice and the midst of the masses; criticize and repudiate subjectivism, bureaucratism and sectarianism and criticize and repudiate such blindness as characterized by claims to the privileges of an official who has done meritorious service, arrogance and smugness, staying in the rut, etc. We must also consciously enhance our own capacity for understanding in line with the scientific principle of "two leaps forward" and handle well the relations between the remolding of the subjective world and the objective world.

Consciously Start with Oneself

In what respect are the leadership cadres to lead the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works? Everyone said it was exercising leadership in promoting the revolutionary study style and in remolding the world outlook. To beat a piece of iron we must start with a stiff hammer. A typical example is an inexhaustible source of strength. Only by persevering in a good study style can the leading squad bring about a good study style. To persevere well in this respect and get things going, we ourselves must first excel in the study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and assiduously remold the world outlook.

Some comrades said what stood in the way of progress before was because they always thought that being a leader superior to others, they could not bring themselves to adjust properly the relations between a target and the motive force and between students and teachers. It was held that a high vocational level does not mean a higher level than that of the masses in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. A previous high level does not mean an existing high level; and existing high level does not mean a high level remaining as such forever. A high level stems from continuous heightening of the consciousness of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and assiduous efforts in study and in the grasping of Mao Tse-tung's thought. A leader's world outlook often shows in his words and action. "Action speaks louder than words." Without leading the transformation of the world outlook by setting an example we cannot lead to achieve a good study style. Therefore, we must start with ourselves in grasping study and consciously making revolution, and revolutionize ourselves to achieve revolutionization toward a good study style. We must start as a target and then be a good motive force to bring about a good study style. We must start as a student and then a teacher to lead toward a good study style. In sum, we must consciously establish a good study style typical of the proletarian world outlook.

The study style combining theory with practice is not inherent in one's mind nor does it grow spontaneously. It is being ceaselessly formed and cultivated in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and in the process of really transforming the world outlook, by relying on the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and penetrating deep into the world of practice in a down-to-earth manner and by unswervingly relying on the masses. Everyone said that concerning this problem we should

act exactly like what Chairman Mao teaches us: "Refrain from the least bit of falsehood and arrogance as what is decisively wanted is the opposite-- n honest and humble attitude."

It was believed that to create a good revolutionary study style is a long-term fighting task that cannot be laid aside as a job done. With the development of the revolutionary situation and the ceaseless transformation of circumstances, we must "study again" to adapt our own thinking to the new trends. We must keep remolding the world outlook and keep enhancing the consciousness of building a good study style. It was unanimously held that along the broad road of continuing the revolution indicated by Chairman Mao, we must give prominence to "struggle," grasp vigorously study, and dedicate our whole life to revolution, to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and to the remolding of the world outlook.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Yunnan Develops Local Industry with Remarkable Results

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 28, 1970)

> There are now more than 2,000 small coal pits and collieries in the province. Farm machine works are set up in 13 chou and special administrative districts, capable of producing in quantity turbines, motors, transformers, and generators for small hydro-electric plants. Small steel mills and fertilizer plants are also set up and in operation.--SCMP Ed.

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Kunming) The people of various nationalities in Yunnan Province perseveringly implement Chairman Mao's great directive about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," develop local industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and have scored remarkable results. Up to the present, there are more than 2,000 small coal pits and small collieries in the whole province. Thirteen of the chou and special administrative districts has built an agricultural machine works capable of producing hand-pushed tractors, and each hsien also has an agricultural machine repair factory. In many hsien, agricultural machine repair factories have mass-produced equipment for small hydro-electric power stations, such as turbines, motors, transformers and power generators. This year, four small synthetic ammonia and phosphorus fertilizer plants have been built and put into operation. Other newly-established enterprises, such as small steel mills and small non-ferrous metal works and mines, have been put into operation one after another.

Before the liberation, industry in Yunnan Province had a very weak foundation. After the liberation, particularly in 1958, a large number of small factories and mining enterprises were built. But renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents went all out to promote the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, stifling the development of local industry. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities in the whole province relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and continuously promoted development of local industry.

In developing local industry, should we "seek things ostentatious and modern," stretch out our hands and rely on the State, or make use of local and simple equipment, adopt indigenous methods and put our footing on the basic point of "self-reliance"? This is a focal point of the struggle between the two lines. In building a calcium, magnesium and phosphorus fertilizer plant, the authorities of Kochiu municipality in this province

at first laid undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern and asked for 4 million yuan from the State and installed modern equipment. As a result, this plant could not be put into regular operation after four years of construction. Last year, the workers of this plant roundly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "slavish comprador philosophy" and broken down the fetishes and superstition in modern equipment. On the basis of their experience in production, they adopted the "indigenous" method to effect seven major innovations of the "modern equipment," doubling their production.

Whom do we serve? It is a major problem concerning what flag should be hoisted and what road should be taken in developing local industry. For some time, the agricultural machinery plant of T'engch'ung hsien did not produce the agricultural machines needed locally and deviated from the track of serving agricultural production. The poor and lower-middle peasants were very critical about this. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers of this plant held high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, vigorously discredited Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "putting products in command," putting production of this plant very quickly on the track of serving agricultural production. In the past few years, this plant not only produced large numbers of farming machines and tools for the local villages, but also turned out water turbines of five models and 13 different specifications, contributing toward developing water and power supplies in the countryside and realizing mechanization in the processing of farm and subsidiary products.

Should a factory be run by relying on experts, or by relying on the masses and conducting mass movement on a large scale? This was an important aspect of the struggle between the two lines in developing local industry in Yunnan Province. Influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of relying on a small number of experts to run a factory, Tient'an steel mill in T'engch'ung hsien spent much money but could not produce even a drop of molten steel, and its small converters were thrown away as junk. This year, the workers of this mill, taking the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's trash of "management of factory by expert," stepped up a mass movement of refining steel on a big scale, took back the small converters from the heap of junk. After modifying the converter and making many experiments, they summed up experience from defeat and eventually succeeded in making steel of excellent quality.

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MASS INDOCTRINATION

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Study Chairman Mao's Philosophic Works Conscientiously

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1970)

following is the text of today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "study chairman mao's philosophic works conscientiously":

the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china issued the call for the whole party to study chairman mao's philosophic works conscientiously. the press throughout the country recently carried many good articles on the study of philosophy written by workers, peasants and soldiers. using the basic viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to solve one or two specific problems, dealing with personal experience and written in simple language, these articles have brought something new to the political and ideological front and stimulated the continued advance of the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works.

our great leader chairman mao long ago issued the call: "liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses." the workers, peasants and soldiers have themselves grasped dialectical materialism and historical materialism and translated chairman mao's call into concrete action, further developing the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought since the ninth party congress. this is an important fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

marxism requires that philosophy be integrated with the revolutionary struggle of the masses. chairman mao teaches us: "the marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. one is its class nature: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat. the other is its practicality: it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice." its class nature and practicality determine that marxist philosophy is not the philosophy of the few or academic philosophy, but the philosophy of the masses, the philosophy of struggle and a practical philosophy. this determines that the masses of workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary cadres must study philosophy and can indeed study and apply it well.

dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the world outlook and methodology of the proletariat. they have a highly scientific approach and a thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. they are the most correct and revolutionary theory of knowledge. the new party constitution adopted at the ninth party congress clearly stipulates that the communist party of china takes marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the theoretical basis guiding its thinking and that the basic programme of the communist party of china is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. the ultimate aim of the party is the realization of communism. dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the spiritual weapon guiding the proletariat and the revolutionary people in fulfilling this historic task. only when we keep to the stand of the

proletariat and take an active part in the revolutionary practice and do not divorce ourselves from it can we truly master and apply this philosophy. the purpose of our study of chairman mao's philosophic works is precisely to continue consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry the socialist revolution and socialist construction to success and remould our world outlook in the image of the proletariat.

why is this study of chairman mao's philosophic works essential for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat? it is because the fundamental issue in the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is still the question of political power. the nature of political power is determined by the line that those in power follow. in the final analysis, the struggle between the two lines within the party is one between the proletarian and bourgeois world outlooks. chairman mao points out: "idealism and mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism, are all characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice. the marxist-leninist theory of knowledge, characterized as it is by scientific social practice, cannot but resolutely oppose these wrong ideologies." chairman mao's philosophic thinking is the theoretical basis for his proletarian revolutionary line. idealism and metaphysics are the ideological basis for all types of "left" and right opportunist lines. only by conscientiously studying and applying chairman mao's philosophic works and remoulding our world outlook can we distinguish right from wrong and genuine marxism from pseudo-marxism, can we do away with blindness, increase our critical awareness, correctly carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, resist all erroneous tendencies that run counter to this line, and truly accomplish the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in each and every basic unit.

some comrades think that although they themselves have not studied philosophy, their action on occasions is correct, since it conforms in practice to dialectical materialism, and so there is no particular need for them to study philosophy. such a view is one-sided. chairman mao points out: "rational knowledge depends upon perceptual knowledge and perceptual knowledge remains to be developed into rational knowledge -- this is the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." we must conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works and raise preliminary perceptual knowledge to the level of the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge. only in this way can we foresee the bright future of the movement, correctly analyse the complicated course of development, and do away with one-sidedness so that we will not lose our bearings in the storm and stress of class struggle.

some comrades are of the opinion that philosophy is something unfathomable and it is impossible for ordinary people to study it. a large number of concrete instances of the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works by workers, peasants and soldiers have disproved this view. philosophy is generalized from social practice. the workers, peasants and soldiers who take direct part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment have abundant practical experience; the revolutionary cadres also have some experience in work. this is the favourable condition for their studying philosophy well. provided we study philosophy with profound proletarian feelings and integrate our study with practice, and do not go from concept to concept and get wrapped up in academic

terms, it is entirely possible for us to study and apply it well.

we must be conscientious in studying and applying chairman mao's philosophic works well. chairman mao teaches us: "idealism and metaphysics are the easiest things in the world, because people can talk as much nonsense as they like without basing it on objective reality or having it tested against reality. materialism and dialectics, on the other hand, need effort. they must be based on and tested by objective reality. unless one makes the effort, one is liable to slip into idealism and metaphysics." dialectical materialism is a branch of science. it is not easy to study and apply it well, that is, understand it thoroughly and apply it with ease and use it to solve practical problems in the three great revolutionary movements. it calls for effort. but one can grasp philosophy if one is conscientious.

the essence of chairman mao's philosophic thinking is revolutionary and critical. only by studying it in combination with revolutionary mass criticism can one have a profound and thorough understanding of it. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and yang hsien-chen, his agent in philosophic circles, feared that the workers, peasants, soldiers and cadres, once they grasped chairman mao's philosophic thinking, would see through their plot to restore capitalism. so they resorted to every trick to obscure the class nature and practicality of marxist philosophy and spread the notion "philosophy is something mysterious" to sabotage the mass movement of the workers, peasants and soldiers to study chairman mao's philosophic works. we must continue to criticize the fallacy "philosophy is something mysterious" so as to clear the way further for liberating philosophy. we must criticize the anti-marxist bourgeois idealism and metaphysics that are the philosophic basis for liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and see to it that dialectical materialism and historical materialism take root among the cadres and the masses.

it is necessary to strengthen party leadership in carrying the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works forward in a sustained and deep-going way. the party organizations at all levels should take this as the fundamental task in the ideological building of the party. they should pay particular attention at this point to study by the leading bodies at all levels so as to raise the theoretical level of the whole party and carry through to the end the great cause of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

COAL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Province Fulfills 1970 Coal Production Plan Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 30, 1970)

liaoning province, one of china's major coal producers, has fulfilled its 1970 coal production plan 80 days ahead of schedule. coal output was 28.4 per cent above the same period of last year. much less electricity and timber were consumed than originally planned.

the revolutionary committees at all levels and the revolutionary workers in this northeast china province have deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought this year and firmly grasped the revolutionization of people's thinking, thus promoting production.

in addition to the pre-schedule fulfilment of the semi-annual production plan, the fushun mining administration reached the year's coal target 94 days in advance and fulfilled the plan of driving footage 166 days ahead of time.

liaoning has many old pits that present a host of problems in extraction. the revolutionary committees at all levels and the revolutionary miners studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and overcame many difficulties so that the old pits have contributed more to the state.

the pingan mine of the fushin mining area has thin coal seams and lots of residual coal. the mine revolutionary committee mobilized the miners to do political and ideological work and pooled their efforts to overcome difficulties. as a result, the mine fulfilled 1970 coal production target four months ahead of schedule and the footage plan five months ahead of time.

coal has been extracted from most of the pits under the peipiao mining administration for from 30 to 40 years, and the 1970 production plan far exceeds the designed capacity. the revolutionary cadres and miners criticized the erroneous thinking of "fixed extraction norms" and pooled their efforts and wisdom to devise a new method that raises work efficiency four fold. this made it possible to fulfil this year's state plan ahead of time.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets National Day of Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a telegram to houari boumedienne, chairman of the national council of revolution and premier of the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria, warmly greeting the national day of the democratic people's republic of algeria. the telegram reads in full as follows:

his excellency houari boumedienne,
chairman of the national council of revolution and premier of the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria,

algiers

on the occasion of the national day of the democratic people's republic of algeria, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency and to the algerian government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

the algerian people have a glorious tradition of fighting imperialism. in order to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, the algerian government and people have waged long struggles and won continuous victories; they have made useful contributions in supporting the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors and to the cause of the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people firmly support the just stand taken by the algerian people.

the chinese and algerian peoples have forged a profound militant friendship through the long common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. i am deeply convinced that, with the joint efforts of our two peoples, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will further develop and grow stronger.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
october 31, 1970

CHINA AND JAPAN

Lies of Japanese Militarism Cannot Cover Up Its Ambition for Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1970)

the reactionary sato government of japan dished up a "national defence white paper" on october 20, and immediately on the following day, the japanese "defence agency" published the outline of the fourth military build-up programme and the space development committee decided on a so-called space development plan for the research and manufacture of large-size rockets. these documents smelling of gun-powder trotted out one after another by the japanese militarist forces at present are a big exposure of their willingness to serve as u.s. gendarme in asia and of their eagerness to go with aggression and expansion abroad, and indicate a last-ditch struggle put up by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in face of the asian people's powerful revolutionary storm against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

since the publication of the japan-u.s. joint communique last november, the reactionary sato government has been actively mapping out concrete steps to carry out japan's military obligations. this "national defence white paper" of 50,000 words was produced after nearly one year's repeated secret consultations between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in order to put into more concrete forms in japan the counter-revolutionary strategy stipulated in the japan-u.s. joint communique.

the white paper was composed under the personal care of the militarist yasuhiro nakasone, chieftain of the "defence agency" of the reactionary japanese government. it is designed, under the camouflage of "self-defence", "non-nuclear armament" and "peace", to pave the way for japanese militarism to expand armament unrestrictedly, carry out nuclear armament and conscription and intensify preparations for unleashing a new war of aggression. it is also intended to prepare counter-revolutionary opinion for the implementation of the fourth build-up programme. moreover, both the outline of the fourth build-up programme and the space development plan serve specifically the aggressive aims in the white paper.

to cover up their wicked features and sinister designs, the japanese militarist forces strenuously argued in the white paper that japan would become an "economic power" instead of a "military power". however, referring to japan's "road of advance" right in the first chapter of the white paper, they made a wild outcry for seeking the position of a "military power". the first part of the white paper blatantly declared: "the seventies will be a decade in which japan's national strength will carry an unprecedented weight and influence in the whole world, that is, a decade in which japan's international obligations will increase and it will have to solve serious domestic and international problems arising from the economic growth." this statement shows that the japanese militarists who are getting dizzy with the abnormal development of japan's economy have forgot what they are and arrogantly regarded their "national strength" as something "carrying a weight in the whole world". however, the numerous contradictions besetting them both in and outside the country have landed them in an inextricable impasse. what is the way out? they think that the only thing they can do is to expand armament recklessly, seize world

markets and plunder resources from other countries by relying on their military strength so as to solve the contradictions between the malignant inflation of japan's economy on the one hand and its raw material shortage and small market on the other; and at the same time, they can only rely on u.s. imperialism to re-embark on the road of aggression and expansion in a vain attempt, through military adventure, to suppress the people's revolutionary movement in asian countries and crush the strong resistance of the japanese people. this is the road chosen by the pro-american monopoly capital of japan. didn't its agents, sato and his ilk, clamour long ago that it is an "obligation" of japan as a "big power" to send its troops to "join the u.n. forces" to suppress the national liberation movement? to go from so-called an "economic power" to a "military power" is what the white paper calls japan's new "road of advance". it is a road of digging graves for the japanese militarists themselves.

since japan wants to be a "military power", it will have to make special efforts to expand armament. in fact, the white paper has drawn a blue print for japan's armament expansion. it said that japan's military strength should be on "a necessary and considerable level". to put it bluntly, this means that japan must possess both up-to-date conventional weapons and nuclear weapons so as to be able both to unleash war of aggression and levy nuclear blackmail. the white paper is aimed at opening the door to japan's nuclear armament and the enforcement of the conscription system. nuclear weapons were classified as of "defense character" and of "small-size" in the words-playing white paper. however, these deceitful words can in no way shield the ferocious features of the japanese militarist forces. the white paper openly declared that "it is permissible in the constitution" for japan to possess nuclear weapons and that "with regard to law, japan could have some small-size nuclear weapons of minimum strength necessary for self-defence". isn't the criminal attempt of the reactionary japanese government obvious enough in preparing for nuclear armament with such an impatience? in a word, it is a reckless attempt for aggression and expansion. for this purpose, the wording of "denial of reintroduction of a military conscription system" in the draft white paper was stricken off so that the reactionary sato government could freely draw recruits as cannon fodder.

the outline of the fourth build-up programme dished up by nakasone at a session of the joint meeting of the security affairs research council and the national defense division of the liberal democratic party precisely embodies the intention to increasingly strengthen defense preparations in the fourth build-up programme as stipulated in the white paper. according to this outline, the direct military expenditure for the five years beginning 1972 is put at over 5,700,000 million yen which is over 2.4 times that of the third build-up programme costing 2,340,000 million yen and is 1,742,400 million yen more than the total sum of the direct military expenditure of the previous three build-up programmes. these expenses are chiefly aimed at modernizing the army, strengthening the navy and the air force, setting up guided missile units, producing new weapons and collecting information. the space development committee has also decided to introduce techniques from the united states, study new rockets and speed up the development of large-size rockets to meet the needs of nuclear armament. for this purpose, the commission has decided to throw in an enormous sum of 319,000 million yen (relatively equivalent to over 885 million u.s. dollars).

if one takes a look at how the japanese monopoly capital is desperately developing atom and rocket industries and listens to how the japanese reactionaries make repeated outcries for the possession of nuclear weapons so as to have more say for japan in the world, one will understand more clearly that the various grounds concocted by the white paper for japan's nuclear armament only show that the japanese reactionaries want to turn japan into a "military power", and that in fact, they have been doing so. therefore, lies such as "non-nuclear armament" are not worth refuting.

while publishing the white paper, nakasone brazenly disguised japanese militarism as a peace angel in "defense of mankind". but in fact the white paper advocated aggression and expansion directed its spearhead of attack at the people of china, korea, indo-china, southeast asia and other countries in asia. fervently singing the same tune of social-imperialism, it described socialist china, korea and viet nam as "three divided nations" and frantically clamoured that the far eastern political situation is complex due to their existence. it also harped on the shop-worn tune of u.s. imperialism by describing the just stand of opposing imperialism taken by china and korea as "a rigid policy". it uttered the nonsense that the development of nuclear weapons by china for self-defense and the war waged by the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are factors in the possible recurrence of "international conflict" in asia.

it is known to all that the root cause of the tension in asia is no other than the aggression by u.s. imperialism and its accomplice and lackeys, including revived japanese militarism. in their white paper, however, the japanese militarists distorted with ulterior motives the historical facts and tried to impose the responsibility for the tension in asia onto the people of china, korea, indo-china, southeast asia and other countries in asia. this can only show that the japanese militarists are determined, in collusion with u.s. imperialism and its flunkeys, to be always hostile to the asian people, to engage in new military adventure in asia and to create counter-revolutionary opinion for deceiving the japanese people and waving swords once again against other asian peoples. the people of various countries in asia, who have suffered much from imperialist aggression, are only too familiar with the history of invasion by the old-time japanese militarists and the u.s. imperialists who dispatched troops to their homelands while harping strenuously on the tunes of "peace" and "self-defense". the shop-worn tunes of japanese militarism can deceive nobody.

in this white paper, japanese militarism played its old tricks by asserting the so-called essential difference between preparations to fend off armed attacks by other nations and "armed attempts to solve international conflicts", and claiming that "the use of armed strength to defend our own country is not prohibited by our constitution". it even raved in a sabre-rattling manner that japan must "secure air and sea supremacy around its territory" in order to "eliminate such aggression". has not japanese militarism long delineated china's vast territory, korea, indo-china, the philippines and all other areas which are "of interest" to it as areas "around its territory" where the force of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" can reach? now the white paper has come out to defend this gangster logic.

what's more, the japanese militarist forces tried in the white paper to fan up a militarist mania as part of their spiritual mobilization for large-scale arms expansion and the unleashing of an aggressive war. they clamoured that it is

the duty of the japanese citizens "to uphold their pioneering spirit" and be imbued with "patriotism", ready to "defend their homeland" at the cost of their lives in case of a national emergency. these words reeked of an out-and-out militarist odour. the old-time militarists used kindred language to deceive the japanese people and drive them to kill and die. was it not the same "pioneering" in whose name they attacked china, korea and other asian countries and areas?

all this shows that the theme of the white paper is aggression and the unleashing of war, and not in any way "self-defense" or "peace".

the white paper and the other two plans of war are excellent teaching materials by negative example. they teach people that, like all reactionaries, the japanese militarists always overestimate their own strength and underestimate the strength of the people and that they are advocates of the theory that weapons decide everything, and have blind faith in their gunboat policy. however, japanese militarism is a paper tiger. the people in japan, china, korea and various other asian countries, who are waging a resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, will never allow the aggressive adventures of japanese militarism to pass.

in the 1970's when the people's revolutionary storm is going to rise more violently and when imperialism beset with many contradictions is fast collapsing, the path towards a "military power" as chosen by the japanese militarists can only be one of self-destruction. if they are bent on going down this dangerous path, they will certainly meet with another -- and more disastrous -- defeat.

Japanese Militarism Steps Up Collusion with Chiang Kai-shek Bandit Gang

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1970)

the reactionary sato government of japan recently sent japanese military chieftains one after another to china's territory taiwan province to carry out sinister activities, stepping up its military collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang to make provocations against the chinese people, according to tokyo reports.

yoshiniko tsuchiya, parliamentary vice-minister of the japanese "defence agency", and others sneaked into taiwan on october 20. during his stay in taiwan, tsuchiya held secret talks with military chieftains of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and met bandit chiang kai-shek. he even went to quemoy to make a so-called "inspection" and returned to japan on october 25.

he admitted that the purpose of his trip was to "promote" japan-chiang "military cooperation", which, he said, "has been further strengthened". during his stay in taiwan, tsuchiya also wantonly smeared the great people's republic of china, exposing once again the reactionary features of japanese militarism which is hostile towards the chinese people.

prior to tsuchiya's trip, the "chief of air staff" of japan kagetoshi ogata, on september 25 led a group to taiwan where he stayed till september 29. he held secret consultations with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and "inspected" its air force installations.

minoru harada, head of the fifth staff office of japan's "joint chiefs of staff", and masao yamada, "chief of ground staff", and others also sneaked into taiwan respectively in january and may this year. the propaganda director of japan's "defence agency" and the information director of the u.s. fifth air force stationed in japan also led a bench of "military correspondents" to "visit" taiwan last april. furthermore, from the end of august to the beginning of september the reactionary sato government's "defence agency" brought a bench of the chiang bandit gang's military chieftains including its "commander-in-chief of the army" to japan to conduct sinister activities.

since the publication of the japan-u.s. joint communique and particularly since the extension of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, japanese militarism has openly taken china's territory taiwan province as japan's sphere of influence. instigated by u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries have further stepped up their collusion with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and the pak jung hi clique to oppose the chinese and korean people. the incessant activities of the japanese military chieftains in taiwan are an important part of the anti-china conspiracy of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. this is worth our serious attention.

Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party to China for Participation in Commemoration of Assassination of Inejiro Asanuma Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1970)

led by hisao kuroda, the delegation of the japanese socialist party to china for the participation in commemoration of the assassination of inejiro asanuma left peking for home by plane today, after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned ting hsi-lin, wu hsiao-ta, hsu-ming, wang hsiao-yun and wang hsiao-yi.

MALAYSIA

North Kalimantan People's Armed Forces Enjoy Warm Support and Respect of Masses of People

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1970)

the north kalimantan people's armed forces fighting in the vast areas of sarawak have established blood-sealed relations with the people of various nationalities in kalimantan, won enthusiastic support and respect of the broad masses of people and grown in strength in the course of their fighting, according to a report of the north kalimantan "news bulletin".

the "malaysian" puppet clique is mortally afraid of and deeply hates the people's armed forces, the fine sons of north kalimantan, who are emerging stronger and stronger through combats. last february, it moved out 3,000 reactionary troops, police and special agents to launch a large-scale counter-revolutionary military "encirclement and suppression" operation in the first division of sarawak in an attempt to eliminate a unit of the people's armed forces active in the area. however, with the support and cover of the masses, the people's armed forces fought courageously and skilfully against the enemy, and succeeded in breaking through the enemy's encirclement, rendering the enemy's criminal scheme bankrupt completely.

many moving deeds of the masses of people tending and supporting the people's armed forces emerged in the course of the fight against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression". the revolutionary masses risked their lives to scout about the enemy's movements day and night, and conveyed the information to the people's armed forces. while the people's armed forces were on the march, the people acted as guides to lead them through dense jungles and knee-deep marshes, helping them to move and fight victoriously at various places. under the enemy's strict control of food, many people feared no brute force and danger and sent food and other supplies to the people's armed forces. not a few of the revolutionary masses have resolutely taken up arms to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fighters.

in mid-march, when a small detachment of the people's armed forces found their provisions and medicine running short owing to protracted fighting, a poor peasant immediately went to their assistance with all he could. the old poor peasant and his family led a miserable life under the cruel rule and exploitation by the reactionaries. but, in order to support the people's armed forces they generously offered provisions and daily necessities and showed great care for the safety of the fighters. one day afterwards the old peasant and his eldest daughter were unfortunately arrested by the enemy. defying all the savage tortures they faced the enemy with a spirit of unyielding integrity, refusing to divulge any information about the people's armed forces. to protect the fighters, they would rather die than yield. they were worthy staunch revolutionaries indeed exclamation after her husband and daughter were arrested, the wife, despite the intimidation by the reactionary troops and police, valorously shouldered the responsibility of giving help to the detachment till its successful transfer.

there was a young underground worker in charge of supply work for a people's armed forces unit of nearly 100 men.

fearing neither hardships nor death, he led several comrades-in-arms in detecting the enemy's situation day and night and did a good deal of work for the unit in its victorious break through. wherever the people's armed forces went, they enjoyed ardent love and infinite care from the broad masses of the people. the revolutionary masses not only gave the wounded fighters the best food, but also showed consideration for them politically and inspired them to kill the enemy valiantly.

in combats, the people's armed forces have established a relation as close as fish and water with the masses of the people in various places. they have opened new areas for armed struggle. with the coordination of the masses of people, the people's armed forces have in recent months won many battles in succession, killing or wounding tens of reactionary troops and police. the situation of the armed struggle is getting better and better. a fighter said with deep emotion: "chairman mao teaches us: 'if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them?' under all circumstances, the army should love the people and the people should support the army."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of Korean Embassy in China Gives Banquet for Chinese People's Friendship Delegation's Return from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1970)

kim jae suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the chinese people's friendship delegation with comrade tseng ssu-yu as its leader and comrade chen hsien-jui as its deputy leader, which returned to peking from korea after taking part in the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the war in korea and paying a friendly visit to korea.

present at the banquet were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and all the comrades on the chinese people's friendship delegation.

the banquet was permeated with the sincere militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms time and again toasted the everlasting great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples and armies. they toasted the health and long life of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung.

comrade kim jae suk spoke first at the banquet. he said that the chinese people's friendship delegation's visit to korea "has once again shown to the world the might of the unbreakable unity between the korean and chinese peoples, which has been sealed in blood and has stood the tests of history. your visit is a tremendous encouragement to the people and people's army of our country who stand in the very forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle. it is a heavy blow to our common enemies u.s. and japanese imperialism and their running dogs."

comrade kim jae suk said: "the korean workers' party, the government of the republic, our people and people's army received the commanders and fighters of the former chinese people's volunteers who took part in the korean war, comrade lo tieh-kai, father of the martyr of internationalism comrade lo sheng-chiao, and the comrades who contributed to the victory of the korean war, not only as members of the chinese people's friendship delegation, but also as our close, old comrades-in-arms who stood together with us through thick and thin and shared the same fate with us in the raging flames of war, and as reliable revolutionary comrades-in-arms who will always unite with us closely, fight together, and win victory together in the future struggle against the common enemies."

he said: "in your visit you saw the strength of the iron unity of our people who rally with one heart and soul round comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean revolution. you felt the revolutionary friendship of our people who, following their leader's teachings, are determined to strengthen and develop the friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people and ever to share weal and woe, life and death, with them in the struggle against the common enemies."

comrade kim jae suk said: "in marking the 20th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the war in korea, the grandiose commemoration held in our capital pyongyang, sariwon and many other cities in our country and in peking, the capital, and tantung and many other cities of the people's republic of china not only helps people recall with deep feelings the days when our two peoples and armies shared weal and woe, life and death, fighting in the same trenches, but once again demonstrates the consistent revolutionary stand of our two peoples in holding high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner against imperialism and u.s. imperialism, in uniting as one, in fighting shoulder to shoulder to the end to smash all policies of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and to win victory in our common cause."

comrade kim jae suk said: "comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, teaches: 'in the korean war the u.s. imperialists suffered a crushing military defeat for the first time in the history of the united states. that marks the beginning of the decline of u.s. imperialism.'

"but, the enemies will never take their defeat lying down. just as comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, points out: 'all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles.'

"u.s. imperialism is still forcibly occupying south korea and the sacred territory of the chinese people's republic taiwan. it is intensifying tension wherever its aggressive claws reach."

"but," comrade kim jae suk said emphatically, "the development of the situation as a whole continues to be in favour of the revolution. if the u.s.-japanese imperialists again embark on the road of a new war of aggression in disregard of the warnings of the korean and chinese peoples and the revolutionary people in the rest of the world, they will certainly be reduced to ashes in the flames ignited by themselves."

"victory and glory belong to the just common cause of the korean and chinese peoples," he added.

in his speech, comrade tseng ssu-yu recalled with deep feelings the very warm welcome and most cordial reception given to the chinese people's friendship delegation during its visit to korea and extended sincere thanks to the korean workers' party, the korean government and people and the korean people's army. he said: "the delegation lived in a proletarian internationalist militant friendship and spent most significant, unforgettable days ever since it stepped onto the soil of heroic korea. what is particularly unforgettable is that just the day after our arrival in pyongyang, comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people, received our delegation and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with us. and on the eve of our departure for home, comrade premier squeezed time out of his most busy work to attend our farewell banquet. comrade president choi yong kun also received us and, in the name of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, awarded us orders and medals of merits. all this is a tremendous encouragement to us and fully demonstrates the profound militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the peoples of china and korea."

comrade tseng ssu-yu continued: "during the visit, we saw for ourselves how the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, are speeding up the socialist construction and national defence build-up by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and energetically launching the chollima movement, and how they are striving to capture all the heights of the seven-year plan to greet the fifth congress of the korean workers' party with new achievements and victories.

"we also saw that the heroic korean people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle and standing firmly at the anti-imperialist front, are vigilantly defending their fatherland, ready at all times to deal telling blows at the aggressors who dare to invade, and are fighting for the realization of the unification of their fatherland. the just struggle of the korean people is a tremendous contribution to the anti-imperialist struggles of the people throughout the world and an enormous encouragement and a precious support to the people of our country."

comrade tseng ssu-yu recalled the fighting course which the peoples of china and korea have traversed together and their close relations like lips and teeth in sharing weal and woe. he pointed out: "at present, the peoples of our two countries unite closely, support and assist each other and fight together against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries."

comrade tseng ssu-yu expressed the conviction that the unbreakable militant friendship sealed in blood by the peoples of china and korea in protracted struggles will be further consolidated and developed and will display peerless might in the forthcoming struggles against the common enemies.

comrade tseng ssu-yu said: "the 700 million chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, will, as always, firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of their fatherland. the chinese people will forever unite, fight, and win victory together with the korean people no matter what happens in the world and no matter what obstacles on the road of advance."

also present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned under the central committee of the communist party of china, chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: wang hung-kun, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, yen chung-chuan, chang ling-pin, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, wang an-chu, chung yu-yi, shen chien, chang han-sheng, chai cheng-wen, wang lei and ting hsi-lin; and representatives of the relatives of the martyrs of the former chinese people's volunteers yin ming-teh, meng shu-chen and wang hsiu-ching.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1970)

coming from the forefront of the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle, a table tennis delegation, headed by nguyen duy hung, of the democratic republic of viet nam arrived in peking by train this morning.

welcoming the delegation at the peking railway station were leading members of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china and the departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, lu wei-chao, wang yuen-hsi, wu hsiao-ta and hsin cheng, and chinese table tennis players. when the vietnamese comrades-in-arms stepped from the train, the chinese comrades went forward to shake hands with them and greet them warmly.

bui tan linh, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and other members of the embassy, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other members of the embassy, were present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Consul in Karachi Presents Oil Paintings to Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 30, 1970)

nieh kung-cheng, consul in charge of the consulate general of china in karachi, on october 26 presented 16 oil paintings by chinese artists to vice-admiral muzaffar hasan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy.

the oil paintings depict scenes of valiant fighting of the pakistan navy in defending the country from foreign invasion.

at the ceremony of presenting the oil paintings, vice-admiral muzaffar hasan made a cordial and friendly speech and received the chinese artists who had come to pakistan to draw the paintings. he expressed gratitude for their work.

THAILAND

Thailand People's Radio Exposes Thanom-Praphas Clique's Crime in Allowing US to Use Thailand As Base for Aggression on Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" broadcast a report on october 27, exposing the traitorous thanom-praphas clique's crime in allowing u.s. imperialism to use thailand as a military base for aggression on laos.

the report said that on october 25, an american c.i.a. helicopter crashed in a village of a district directly under the jurisdiction of phichit province. all the six u.s. aggressors and laotian rightist troops on board were killed. officials of the thanom clique revealed that this helicopter intended to land on takli base in nakhon sawan province of thailand after conducting activities of aggression in laos. they admitted that c.i.a. aircraft taking off from takli base used to ship arms, military supplies and provision to the u.s. aggressor troops in laos.

the report pointed out that the facts mentioned above once again exposed the thanom-praphas clique as guilty of the crime of selling thailand territory to the united states to be used as a military base for aggression on laos.

Thai People Firmly Oppose Transference of US B-52's from Okinawa to Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1970)

the broad masses of the people of thailand firmly oppose the thanom-praphas clique for further selling out the sovereignty of thailand and allowing u.s. imperialism to transfer its b-52 bombers from okinawa to thailand, said the "voice of the people of thailand" yesterday.

the radio said that by allowing u.s. imperialism to move the b-52 bombers stationed in okinawa to the utapao base in thailand, the thanom-praphas clique has committed a new crime in selling out the country to u.s. imperialism.

this event showed, it added, that nixon was only telling lies to deceive the people when he made propaganda about "stopping the indo-chinese war" and "withdrawing troops from viet nam".

the broad masses of the people of thailand, it said, indignantly denounced this new traitorous crime of the thanom-praphas clique in allowing the transfer of b-52 bombers to thailand as running entirely counter to their aspirations. this will arouse greater wrath among the thai people who will oppose the clique more venemently, the radio said.

US

400,000 American Auto Workers Persevere in Strike for 45 Days

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1970)

400,000 workers of the u.s. general motors corporation have persevered in a big strike for one and a half months, according to washington reports.

the auto workers' valiant struggle has won the support of the broad masses of american workers, progressive students and people of various strata and has dealt heavier and heavier blows to u.s. monopoly capital.

the strike of general motors workers began on september 15. in the one and a half months, 400,000 auto workers overcame various difficulties and persevered in struggle in defiance of the sabotage and threats by the u.s. reactionaries and monopoly capitalists. production at this monopoly enterprise with well over 100 plants in 31 u.s. states and seven plants in canada was brought to a standstill as a result of the strike.

workers and progressive students in various parts of the united states actively supported the auto workers' heroic struggle. since the strike started, many steel workers and truck drivers have given the auto workers economic assistance in support of their protracted struggle. on september 19, several hundred workers and students in san jose, california, demonstrated in the downtown area of the city in support of the general motors workers' strike. on october 12, demonstrations and marches in resolute support of the valiant struggle of

the general motors workers were staged by workers of various trades and students in new york, detroit, atlanta, houston, austin, chicago, salt lake city, seattle, oakland, san francisco, sacramento, los angeles and other cities. their placards were inscribed with the slogans: "support auto strikers", "fight and unite", "auto workers' fight is all workers' fight" and "power to the workers exclamation" boston workers held a solidarity demonstration on october 17.

the auto workers' strike has also won the support of the american people of various strata. recently, a national organization in support of the general motors workers was formed by people of various circles they donated money in aid of the families of the strikers. a woman in framingham, massachusetts, published a leaflet in support of the auto workers' strike and expressed the hope that they will win victory in their struggle.

greatly inspired by the support of workers of various trades and the progressive students and people of various sections, the 400,000 striking general motors workers are determined to persist in the struggle to deal heavier blows at u.s. monopoly capital.

the general motors workers' strike has further aggravated the economic crisis of the united states. since the outbreak of the strike, the output of u.s. cars and trucks has dropped to only 50 per cent of the number in the same period last year. up to october 23, total losses in car and truck output were figured at 754,000 units. the sharp drop in auto industry output has seriously affected steel, rubber, glass and some non-ferrous metal industries. the steel monopolies in pittsburgh have kept cutting down their production, and recently steel output was 11 per cent below last year. rubber orders in alabama have gone down sharply. the volume of railway freight was also affected. according to u.s. official figures, u.s. industrial production dropped 1.7 per cent last september, the sharpest drop in the last ten years, and the auto workers' strike was one of the principal reasons for the drop. it was reported that as a result of the 400,000 auto workers' strike, the loss to gross national production is running at one billion u.s. dollars a week.

the general motors workers' strike also dealt a heavy blow to the revenue of the nixon government which is riddled with financial deficits. in more than a month, the federal government's tax losses from general motors totalled 500 million u.s. dollars. there was also a drop in tax income for various state governments. michigan, for instance, lost more than 20 million u.s. dollars. a report in the "washington post" on october 25 quoted an "economist" of the nixon government as saying in alarm: "if the strike lasts long, it could be a disaster."

Demonstration Against Nixon in California

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1970)

nearly 1,000 people in san jose, california, held a furious demonstration yesterday to protest against the policy of aggression and war of the u.s. monopoly ruling circles. they hurled bottles, stones and eggs at the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon who had come to the city to deceive the people, according to reports reaching here.

when nixon, the god of plague of war, was making a speech trying to deceive the people in an auditorium yesterday evening, a large group of people demonstrated outside the hall. the angry demonstrators tried to break into the auditorium despite the obstruction by reactionary police. when nixon came out of the auditorium after his speech, he was immediately surrounded by the demonstrators who shouted loudly: "we don't want your war exclamation" eggs, stones and bottles were hurled at him. a small rock nearly hit his head and he hurriedly sneaked into his bullet-proof car and drove away speedily under the protection of bodyguards. large numbers of police and secret service agents were called out to suppress the people. they fired tear gas and drove a motorcycle wedge through the demonstrators to clear the way for nixon. but the demonstrating masses were not cowed, and eggs and rocks continued to patter on nixon's motorcade. nixon's private secretary was so frightened that she threw herself to the floor of the bus in which she was riding, and shouted that "it's just like caracas", a reference to the demonstrations against nixon when he visited venezuela.

the protest action against nixon by the san jose people was another powerful demonstration of the american people against the u.s. monopoly ruling circles' aggression in viet nam and southeast asia. after dishing up his "new initiative" on indo-china, nixon has gone to many u.s. states since mid-october to win votes for the reactionary politicians of the republican party at the coming mid-term congressional elections. again and again he met with angry denunciation and strong protest from the people in various parts of the country. the people in vermont, new jersey, wisconsin, ohio, florida and other states staged demonstrations when nixon arrived. they shouted to his face "stop the war exclamation", "bring u.s. soldiers home exclamation", "nlf (south viet nam national front for liberation) is going to win exclamation" and "power to the people exclamation"

a report described the san jose people's head-on blow to nixon as "the most menacing incident" since this u.s. imperialist chieftain took office and as the fiercest demonstration u.s. presidents have ever met with in the past many years. nixon was still gripped with fear after his return to his white house in san clemente from san jose. angry and scared, he issued especial statement calling truculently for measures "to end the wave of violence and terrorism". this once again exposes the ugly features of this u.s. imperialist chieftain as inveterate enemy of the people.

however, the american people have shown with their militant action that they will not be deceived by all sorts of lies of the u.s. ruling circles nor cowed by threats from the reactionary rulers. some u.s. mass organizations have declared that they will soon stage bigger protest demonstrations to denounce the u.s. monopoly groups for their monstrous crime of clinging to the policy of aggression and war.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Reception for Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 29, 1970)

chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, gave a reception at the chinese embassy here this evening in honour of the chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its head and kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, as its deputy head which has come to attend the ground-breaking ceremony of the tanzania-zambia railway.

m.m. chona, vice-president designate of zambia, attended the reception. among the 300 guests present at the reception were r.c. kamanga, minister of rural development; e.h.k. mudenda, minister of foreign affairs; a.g. zulu, minister of defence; j.m. mwanakatwe, minister of finance; h.d. banda, minister of power, transport and works; h. mulemba, minister of trade and industry; k.h. nkwabilo, minister of state for development and planning; l.e. kawesha, executive officer of the tanzania-zambia railway authority; and foreign diplomatic envoys and african freedom fighters here.

pu ke, head of the chinese working team for the tanzania-zambia railway; wang chin-chien, head of the chinese highway construction team; and other chinese engineering and technical personnel assisting in the construction of the railway and the zambian highway were also present.

the guests and hosts drank repeated toasts to the friendship between china and zambia and tanzania.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

PLA Tsingtao Command Calls Forum Discussion To Exchange Experience in Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 29, 1970)

Leading organs of the PLA in Tsingtao in charge of "three-support" and "two-military" work recently called a discussion-application meeting of Party committees and cadres at the regimental level and above to exchange views on living study and living application of Mao's philosophic thinking. Cadres learned at the meeting that there could be no end to the revolution and that they must go on bringing contradictions to light and resolving them.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) The strong East wind of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party blows all over the motherland and the mass movement of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works is developing continuously. In this excellent situation, how should we "continue the revolution and advance from victory to victory"? Recently, the organ leading the "three-support" and "two-military" work under the PLA Tsingtao Command called a forum discussion of Party committee members and cadres at and above the regimental level on the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Representatives attending the discussion conscientiously studied the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party and emphatically summed up and exchanged the experience of the leading cadres of the Party committee in going in the fore to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way, to apply the viewpoint of

"dividing one into two" and to continue to "remain modest and prudent and refrain from the style of arrogance and rashness."

The Better the Situation Is, the More We Should Impose High Demands on Ourselves

Shown warm concern by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, the situation of Tsingtao municipality improves continuously. In these circumstances, should we look back and count our footprints and feel content with our achievements and stand still, or should we raise our heads and look forward, conscientiously sum up our experience, continue the revolution and march forward continuously? The Party committee members and leading cadres at and above the regimental level of the support-the-Left unit under the PLA Tsingtao Command often bear this question in mind while conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works, and look at the past and the present through Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "dividing one into two."

They learn this more deeply: All our achievements are attributable to Chairman Mao's wise leadership and are great victories for Mao Tse-tung's thought. The situation develops and the revolution is without end. The better the situation is, the more we should impose high demands on ourselves. Our work is still very far behind if it is compared with the work done by the advanced units of the country, with the daily developing revolutionary situation and with the demands of the Party and the people. If we fail to see the shortcomings in our work, we are negating the contradictions of things and cannot see clearly the orientation of progress. When we have raised our thinking, we can impose stern demands on our work.

The traffic bureau was once omitted in a comprehensive report by the local press. Reading this report, some people of the military control commission asked: "Why was our traffic bureau not mentioned?" The Party committee of the military control commission held that, in a word, this reflected that our comrades had been blinded by the achievements. The question lay with some functionaries of the military control commission, but the Party committee was also responsible for this. The Party committee sometimes gave a detailed, graphic and concrete account of the achievement, but made a brief and simple mention of the shortcoming, neither did it promptly put forth new demands in line with the new situation.

Accordingly, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must make effort to refrain from arrogance. This is a question of principle for the leaders," they aroused the personnel of the military control commission to make suggestions to the Party committee, so as to make the masses urge the Party committee members to revolutionize their thinking. For three days running, the masses put forward more than 100 suggestions. The Party committee seriously studied each of these suggestions and drew up measures requiring the Party committee to preserve the style of modesty and prudence and to strengthen ideological revolutionization. The responsible comrades of the Party committee also led the personnel of the military control commission

and the revolutionary committee members to go out of their offices and to study in the advanced units, consequently overcoming arrogance and complacency and developing the excellent situation.

"Revolution never comes to an end, revolutionary work is never completed, revolutionary vigor is never exhausted and service for the people is never perfect." This is what the leading cadres at and above the regimental level of the support-the-Left unit say unanimously in the excellent current situation. They are not content with the achievements they have made, but continue to impose high demands on themselves while marching forward and to scale a new peak in work.

The Smoother Our Work Is, the More Should We Boldly Uncover the Contradictions

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All contradictions exist objectively. Our task is to reflect and resolve them correctly to the greatest possible extent." The representatives deeply realized that: To actively and boldly uncover the contradictions is a major problem in preserving the style of modesty and prudence and continuing revolution. Only by boldly uncovering the contradictions can we discover problems, find out the shortcomings and see clearly the orientation in which we should make efforts.

This state of affairs often appeared in the practice of struggle: Before a favorable situation has developed in the struggle, some leading comrades are careful and prudent and can see their shortcomings, but when the work is smooth, they easily forget where they are and cannot see the problems. A thing can always be divided into two parts. When work is smooth, it invariably has unsmoothness at the same time. Recognizing only the smoothness and negating the unsmoothness, and recognizing the achievements and negating the shortcomings is a way incompatible to Chairman Mao's philosophic viewpoint and to the original aspect of a thing.

To uncover the contradictions, many leaders of the Party committee tried to find the causes of backwardness when taking an advanced position in the "three-support" and "two-military" work; they tried to find shortcomings when winning honor; they tried to find problems when making achievements. They perseveringly used the viewpoint of "dividing one into two" to analyze everything. Consequently, the excellent situation developed continuously.

The purpose of uncovering contradictions is to promote the change of a thing and to induce good results from a bad thing. Many Party committee members and leading cadres have realized that "in given conditions, every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposite." When the work is smooth, smoothness is the mainstream and difficulty the side stream, and achievement is the mainstream and shortcoming the side stream. If we do not correctly handle these mainstreams and side streams and do not uncover and resolve the contradiction which is covered up, the side stream, in given conditions, will probably turn to become the mainstream, a smooth situation will turn into a difficult situation, and the favorable causes will turn to be unfavorable ones.

The Party committee of the military control commission of the harbor administration once met with such a problem: In the night of the New Year's Day this year, a job of loading and unloading goods was done very poorly. Should this incident be skipped over or be uncovered boldly? Some comrades were of the opinion that the harbor administration was a unit of renown, a mistake which happened by accident should not be exaggerated, and it would be all right so long as attention was paid to preventing such a mistake in the future. The Party committee was of this opinion: In the last analysis, a problem arising among the masses is a problem in the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee. We should boldly uncover this mistake, find the cause and raise our consciousness.

The Party committee decided to take the lead in "making a fire to burn itself." That night, it called an on-the-spot meeting and organized the personnel of the military control commission and the broad masses to attend this meeting. It also reported this matter on its own initiative to the higher level and asked to be criticized. This educated the broad masses and the Party committee members as well. Under the leadership of the Party committee of the military control commission, the broad masses of the whole harbor administration made new achievements in quality and output time and again in grasping revolution and promoting production.

The Deeper the Masses Trust Us, the More Willingly We Should Act As Their Pupils

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Only by being their representatives can we educate the masses; only by first being their pupils can we be their teachers." The "three-support" and "two-military" personnel stationed in Tsingtao have done a great deal of work and made positive achievements. They win the confidence and praise of the broad masses of the people. How should we correctly treat the confidence of the masses? Should we stand above the masses and issue commands, or remain modest and prudent and be their pupils forever?

After studying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, the Party committee members and leading cadres at and above the regimental level responsible for "three-support" and "two-military" work came to understand that: During the years of fierce war, the People's Liberation Army founded by great leader Chairman Mao himself and directly commanded by Vice Chairman Lin fought bravely, feared no bloodshed and sacrifice and did meritorious service for the people; and after taking part in the "three-support" and "two-military" work, it again did meritorious service for the people. All these were attributable to great leader Chairman Mao and the broad masses of the people. If we take our achievements as our own merits and take our glorious history as a "load" and the confidence of the people in use as our "capital," we shall be entirely wrong and shall not be able to advance continuously to win still greater victories.

The representatives were of this opinion: After coming to the revolutionary committees at various levels, the leading cadres of the army unit take the various important posts. With power in hand, they make

achievements in their work. The revolutionary masses place their confidence in them. In these circumstances, the leading cadres should all the more remain modest and prudent and consult the masses on problems encountered.

The Party committee of the military control commission of the rubber products factory modestly sought the opinions of the masses whenever they met with a problem. When rooms of the dormitory of this factory were allocated, the masses said: "The arrangements made by the military control commission will be all right. We assuredly will have no objection." Some of the support-the-Left personnel also said: "This is not an important matter. We can just study the problem and made the decision." Hearing this, the responsible comrades of the Party committee of the military control commission organized the support-the-Left personnel to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The basic principle of the Communist Party is to directly rely on the broad masses of the revolutionary people," and got together with them to analyze this problem. They were not contented with the masses "having no objection." They went to the masses to call a forum to extensively seek concrete opinions of the broad masses on the allocation of rooms in the dormitory. Because the correct opinions of the masses had been pooled together, the problem of allocation of rooms in the dormitory was solved appropriately to the satisfaction of the masses.

Many Party committee members and leading cadres at and above the regimental level have learned this deeply: In front of achievements, honor and the masses, should we remain modest and prudent and continue to make progress, or should we be content and stand still? This reflects the two different world outlooks. Modesty and prudence are the noble character of the proletariat. We comrades taking the leadership over the support-the-Left work must constantly look at ourselves through the viewpoint of "dividing one into two," so that we can lead the masses better to advance continuously. To really remain modest and prudent and to refrain from complacency, we must, in the final analysis, study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, fight self and criticize revisionism, and remold our world outlook. The more we strengthen ideological revolutionization, the more conscious we shall be in maintaining the excellent style of modesty and prudence.

Having summed up and exchanged their experience, the Party committee members and the cadres at and above the regimental level doing "three-support" and "two-military" work of the PLA unit stationed in Tsingtao conscientiously examine the problems existing among the Party committee members and leading cadres during the mass movement of studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works, study measures to make improvement, and are determined to have a real grasp of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, to do a better job of the "three-support" and "two-military" work and to continue to win fresh merits by serving the people.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Making Comparison Every Day, Applying It Every Day

- how we study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way through "forum discussion"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 29, 1970)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Going down to do manual labor gives the vast majority of the cadres an excellent chance to study once again."

While doing manual labor at the grassroots level, what should the cadres study once again? How should they study once again? The most fundamental principle is to closely combine the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to use the brilliant thought of Mao Tse-tung to consciously remold world outlook.

Since its establishment, our "May 7" cadre school of Ku-an hsien has adopted the method of "forum discussion" to lead its members to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of their words and deeds, to combine theory with practice, remolding of objective world with remolding of subjective world, participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles with the raising of the consciousness in class struggle and struggle between the two lines and in continuing revolution. Having gone through practice in the past two years, members of the school have generally come to understand that this is a good method of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and a good form of remolding the world outlook. They say: This method is good in that "the floor is swept every day, the face washed every day, the stale eliminated unceasingly, and the fresh taken in continuously."

Putting Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command of Their Words and Deeds

The first lesson for the members everyday is the study of Chairman Mao's works. To study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and to integrate theory with practice, members of each class hold a "forum discussion" every night to examine and confirm their achievements in the living study and application, and to find the shortcomings. This effectively promotes the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and furnishes rich content for their "everyday reading" with their problems in mind.

In spring this year, to do a good job of various production tasks, the school studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and stepped up a new upsurge of competing in revolution, in unity and in progress.

The paddy fields managed by the No. 2 squad of the agricultural platoon lay far away from the water resources so that irrigation was difficult. In the transplanting season, water was urgently needed. The paddy fields of this squad were surrounded by the paddy fields of two production teams and two public organs. Under these circumstances, who should be the first to use water? Comrades of the No. 2 squad were divided in opinion. Some said: "The well has been sunk by the cadre school. Of course we should be the first to use the water in it." Some others said: "Although the well was sunk by the cadre school, yet we must have an overall point of view and let other people use the water first and we use the water later."

That night, the squad leader brought this question to the "forum discussion." The comrades who held that they should be the first to use the water said that they aimed at realizing the plan of production output of over 800 catties per mow suggested by the squad. They meant that they made this suggestion for the good of the whole squad and they also proceeded from the situation as a whole. Those who disagreed to this viewpoint held that this was magnified individualism and the people who held this viewpoint saw only their own squad and the production plan of the cadre school and failed to see that the people of the whole hsien were making efforts to increase production.

After this "forum discussion," the majority of the comrades were of this opinion: Since they have sunk this well and can use it conveniently, they should let other people use it in day time as they can use it by night. In this way, the two production teams and the two organs have no problem in getting water, and their own production is not delayed.

Eventually, thinking was unified. They said: This really is a correct way to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and a correct overall point of view.

In the past two years, the method of "forum discussion" was adopted and Mao Tse-tung's thought applied in answering and solving various problems met by everybody and in guiding thinking and action. In this way, members of the cadre school could approach the unsystematic perceptual knowledge, which they often derived from both the positive and negative examples, by heightening it to the level of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Meanwhile, they could consciously use Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide their practice. This course repeated itself, each time becoming more correct, more vivid and more fruitful than the one before.

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Remold World Outlook

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." Through the "forum discussion," we use Mao Tse-tung's thought to dissect our world outlook. Only in this way can we study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought well.

Some sent-down cadres are very sensitive. They cannot stand any shock from outside, and fear that other people might despise them. What is the cause of this phenomenon? A conspicuous problem is that the old concept that "officials are noble and the people are lowly" still exists in the minds of some comrades. This old idea left behind by the exploiting classes in the past several thousand years is still poisoning the being of some people. The sent-down cadres cannot basically get rid of this psychological defect without first solving the problem of world outlook.

After coming to the cadre school, Comrade Yang An-ch'un, former director of the hsien traffic bureau, drew a dung-cart to the township to collect night-soil in a few offices. Nobody could deny that this was a big change. But, there always recurred in his mind the idea "collecting night-soil is a dirty job and other people will despise me." He was once going with a few comrades into the township to collect night-soil. They sat beneath a tree during the rest hour and studied. A few poor and lower-middle peasants who were laboring here saw they were comrades of the cadre school and joined in their study. Old Yang said hastily: "We are dung-pickers. Don't you feel we stink?" But, the poor and lower-middle peasants said very eagerly: "Night-soil stinks. But, if anybody despises you, his thinking will stink more than the night-soil!" The poor and lower-middle peasants' warm and sincere attitude and brief and simple answer set Old Yang in a long restlessness ideologically.

That night, Old Yang related this incident at a "forum discussion." Comrades of the whole squad conducted discussion in line with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We communists seek not official posts, but revolution," helped him dissect his world outlook and pointed out that the idea that "officials are noble and the people are lowly" still existed in the innermost of his being.

Old Yang recalled the course of change in his thinking. During the great production campaign at Nanniwan, he took the gun with one hand and the pick with the other hand and never thought of being higher or lower than anybody else. At Hsipop'o, he was already a cadre, but he still retained the natural color of an ordinary soldier and never asked for anything personal but was bent on defeating the Kuomintang reactionaries and liberating China as a whole. After entering Peking, he was responsible for supply in a medical department. At first, he still put on straw sandals and went from Hsishan to the city to take back the medicine, carrying with him two medicine boxes. Later, being corrupted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of entering the Party to be an official," he felt that he was an "official" and gradually thought he belonged to a special class and was particular about his food and clothing, fostering the idea "being head and shoulders above other people" of the exploiting classes.

This "forum discussion" opened up Old Yang's innermost being. He found that he feared being despised by other people because he was obsessed by the bourgeois ideology, and that the poor and lower-middle peasants esteemed not the bourgeois overlords who were alienated from manual labor, but the people's servants who acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings,

worked hard and lived frugally. After that, he studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the course of labor while bearing his problems of world outlook in mind, and looked at "the noble" and "the lowly" through the proletarian viewpoint. He realized that the life of a revolutionary soldier was the life of revolution, a life of maintaining flesh-and-blood relationship with the masses, and a life of serving the people, and this was noble; if he alienated himself from the masses and forgot the masses and even oppressed the masses, he was lowly. After being tempered in manual labor and conscientiously remolding his world outlook for one year and more, Old Yang resumed the natural color of the laboring people and rejuvenated with revolutionary vigor. Others called him "an old model from Nanniwan and a good fighter on the 'May 7' road."

Heightening Consciousness in Class Struggle and Struggle Between the Two Lines While Studying and Applying Mao Tse-tung's Thought

Chairman Mao teaches us: "During the historical stage of socialism, there still exist classes, class contradiction and class struggle, there exists the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there exists the danger of restoration of capitalism." To build a Great Wall of steel of opposing and preventing revisionism in the minds of the members of the cadre school, we also pay attention to leading them in the "forum discussion" activities to take the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, to use the class viewpoint to observe, analyze and judge everything, and to consciously resist corruption by bourgeois ideology.

The rear service squad once bought a giant oil drum. They obtained 500 catties of pure cooking oil from the dregs still in the drum. Some people said: "This oil will last us some time as supplement to our food." They held that these oil dregs came with the drum and the oil had been obtained with their efforts and it was quite reasonable that they should keep the oil. Some other people said: "Don't you eat it. You are wrong even to think so. This oil belongs to the State and we should send it back to the State." Later, they unified their thinking and sent the oil back to the unit from which they bought the oil drum.

But comrades of the rear service squad brought this matter up at the "forum discussion." They did not just consider whether they should return the 500 catties of oil or not. They did not consider this matter separately. Instead, they judged the situation as a whole through this minor incident, and analyzed the new characteristics and new situation of the class struggle in the ideological sphere under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They came to understand that releasing "sugar-coated bullets" was one of the chief tactics adopted by the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat, and whoever regarded this problem of the style of life as a "small matter in daily life" and relaxed vigilance would become a target for the "sugar-coated bullet" of the bourgeoisie.

After this discussion, all comrades unanimously held that the oil should be returned to the unit. They not only correctly handled the relationship between the public and the self, but also learned a lesson of consciously resisting corruption by bourgeois ideology.

Making analysis of the line by grasping the typical cases in the "forum discussion" is an effective method for heightening the consciousness of the school members in the struggle between the two lines. Some people said: "We have summed up experience and learned lessons through the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the future we shall carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line naturally." But, this was not the fact.

After its establishment, the small phosphorus fertilizer plant set up by the cadre school long maintained the daily output of 30 tons or so. This was far from being enough to meet the needs of agricultural production in the whole hsien. What should be done to increase production quickly? Some leading comrades always kept their eyes on building new factories and installing additional equipment.

In a "forum discussion," some people pointed out: "This means seeing the things, not the men. Factory buildings and machinery are certainly important conditions of production. But to increase production, the most important thing is to develop the positive factors of man."

They studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The mass movement is necessary in all work. Things won't go without the mass movement." They aroused all members of the school to think of methods and make suggestions, to vigorously criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash, such as the "doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace" and the "theory that the masses are backward." Eventually, they broke with the erroneous ideas of seeking thing ostentatious and modern and adopted indigenous and simple methods, solving the problems which remained unresolved for many months and increasing production by over 100 percent in only three days.

This incident taught the cadres and members of the whole school a vivid and concrete lesson on the struggle between the two lines. They said: "This is not only a problem of increasing production by dozens of tons of chemical fertilizers a day. This is a problem concerning the study of a viewpoint of Chairman Mao toward the mass line and the increase in consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

Revolutionary Leading Group of "May 7" Cadre
School, Ku-an Hsien, Hopei Province

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Pay Attention to Theoretical Study

- short comment -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 29, 1970)

There is a tendency among some sent-down cadres to neglect study of theory in spite of the call by the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee to all communists to remold their world outlook with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, deplores the following article.

The article says that this neglect shows that communists still lack a high degree of consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, and urges all to continue to study and apply Mao's philosophic concepts in a living way.--SCMP Ed.

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party has issued this call: It is imperative to continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought consciously to remold our world outlook, linking closely with practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics.

This call of major importance given by the Party is of important realistic meaning to the broad masses of sent-down cadres who are on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles.

But a tendency of neglecting theoretical study exists among some sent-down cadres at present. What does this phenomenon indicate? It indicates that these comrades do not have high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Some cadres formerly were poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They did not study theories with the problems of remolding of the subjective world and the objective world in mind. They did not apply in the practice of revolution what they had studied and, in particular, did not apply it in remolding their world outlook. This phenomenon of separating theory from practice was sternly criticized by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers during the great proletarian cultural revolution. But they did not see clearly that they had been poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash of "reading behind closed doors." They did not correctly learn this lesson but instead neglected their theoretical study.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the eyes of the Marxists, theory is important and its importance is fully shown by what Lenin once said: 'Without a revolutionary theory, there cannot be a revolutionary movement.' But Marxists attach importance to theory precisely and only because it guides action."

This brilliant doctrine of Chairman Mao incisively elucidates the dialectical relationship between theory and practice, and points out the correct attitude toward theoretical study. To make revolution, we must conscientiously study theory; to study theory well, we must have the revolutionary style of closely integrating theory with practice. It is wrong to study theory without linking it with practice, and it is equally incorrect to neglect the study of theory.

To train ourselves into vanguard fighters in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, approach various kinds of problems met in the three great revolutionary struggles by heightening them to the theoretical level of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide our action and, in particular, to remold our world outlook.

The vast majority of cadres go down to do manual labor and live right on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles, creating excellent conditions for the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. All sent-down cadres should pay close attention to theoretical study and conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works. Only in this way can they use dialectical materialism and historical materialism to wipe out the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in various fields, and overcome idealism and metaphysical viewpoints in their minds. Only in this way can they profoundly understand Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and basically raise their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and in continuing revolution. Only in this way can they apply the viewpoint and method of dividing one into two and grasping the principal contradiction and, while remolding the objective world, remold their subjective world in a still better way.

Leading comrades at various levels must pay particular attention to studying Chairman Mao's philosophic writings, take the lead in the study, lead the broad masses of sent-down cadres to study, use Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking to guide their re-study, and create a lively and vigorous revolutionary situation of conscientiously studying theories in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and using the theories to guide the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

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MEDICINE

Guide the Union of Chinese and Western Medicine With Mao Tse-tung's Thought

by

Revolutionary Committee of People's Hospital of
Hsingt'ai District, Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 30, 1970)

Western-style doctors of a hospital in Hopei are required to learn Chinese traditional medicine and the use of medicinal herbs. The hospital, which uses combined Chinese and Western medical methods, is said to have successfully treated some diseases which Western medicine cannot cure alone.--SCMP Ed.

Guided by the light of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for public health, we have been earnestly developing a mass movement of union of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine since the latter half of last year, and have produced gratifying results. Many Western-style doctors in our hospital can now examine patients and cure disease by using methods that combine Western and Chinese traditional medicine, increasing the rate of cure. Most of the medical personnel have also learned to use some Chinese medical recipes and the new acupuncture therapy. As a result of the union of Chinese and Western medicine, use of medicinal herbs in the first half of this year has doubled compared with the corresponding period in 1966.

Grasp First the "Ideological Union" on the Basis of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Correct political and military lines are not produced and developed naturally and peacefully. They are produced and developed from struggle." The union of Chinese and Western medicine is a profound ideological revolution on the medical and health front, an acute and violent struggle between two ideologies and two lines.

In 1959 the broad masses of medical personnel of our hospital launched a mass movement in which Western-style doctors studied Chinese traditional medicine and explored and inherited the medical heritage of the motherland. However, because arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the health departments pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line for health and declared preposterously that "Chinese traditional medicine is unscientific," the mass movement of union of Chinese and Western medicine could not go on.

Historical experience deserves attention. In the struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we reviewed the experience and lesson learned in our launching of the mass movement of union of Chinese and Western medicine, and realized that Chinese and Western medicine could truly be united only by realizing "ideological union" on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and bringing proletarian politics to the fore.

Under the banner of unity and victory of the Party's 9th National Congress, we have held more than ten Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes attended by both Western-style and Chinese traditional medical doctors in the past more than one year. In these classes we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Be prepared for war, be prepared for bad years, and do everything for the people" and "Put the emphasis of medical and health work on the rural areas," as well as his directives on the union of Chinese and Western medicine, and criticized severely the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for public health pushed by arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i. We also unfolded discussion on "Why must union of Chinese and Western medicine be developed?" and "How should union of Chinese and Western medicine be developed in urban hospitals?"

Through study and discussion and unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the broad masses of medical personnel unanimously realized that union of Chinese and Western medicine was required by the situation and by preparedness for war, and was urgently demanded by the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

Chinese medicine and drugs are a summation of the rich experience gained by our working people in their fight against disease over the past several thousand years. Chinese medicine and Western medicine each has its strong points and shortcomings. Only by uniting Chinese and Western medicine will it be possible to fully develop the strong points and overcome the shortcomings, further explore and inherit the invaluable heritage of the medical science of our country, and found our own unified, new medicine and new pharmacology, so that medicine may serve the working people still better. Therefore, whether we follow the road of union of Chinese and Western medicine or not is a major question of whom we are to serve and which line we are to follow.

Many Chinese traditional medical doctors and Western-style doctors of our hospital now form pairs to teach each other and learn from each other. They are resolved to unite with each other on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line for public health, firmly and unwaveringly serve proletarian politics and the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

Firmly Grasp Study of Chinese Medicine By Western-Style Doctors

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Of the two sides of a contradiction, one must be the principal side and the other the secondary side." It is our opinion that under general circumstances, Western-style doctors are the

principal side of the contradiction that prevents a successful union of Chinese and Western medicine. An overwhelming majority of the Western-style medical personnel graduated from old schools and have been gravely poisoned by the influence of the revisionist line for public health. Some of them are also serious adorers of foreigners. Accordingly, we have closely grasped the work of making Western-style doctors study Chinese traditional medicine. We organized them for repeated study of Chairman Mao's teachings on the union of Chinese and Western medicine, and led them to rural and mountain villages, where they learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, bare-foot doctors, old medicinal herb farmers and old Chinese herbal doctors and received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. This has prompted them to shift their standpoint gradually to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and to Chairman Mao's proletarian line for public health.

Many of the Western-style medical personnel profoundly realize that the medical science of the motherland is a great treasure house. Under the over-all command of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they earnestly study Chinese medicine and Chinese drugs. In order to acquire knowledge of the properties of Chinese medicinal herbs, they personally taste the herbs without minding their bitter taste and without fear of being poisoned. To learn the new method of acupuncture therapy, they repeatedly experiment with the needle on themselves and persist in carrying on the experiment even though the punctures have made their arms swollen.

In the course of organizing the Western-style doctors to study Chinese medicine, we have also firmly grasped the revolutionary style of study that links theory with practice. In the past the Western-style doctors of our hospital studied Chinese medicine by listening to systematic lectures given by Chinese herbal doctors. They learned solely from books in separation from clinical practice, and the results were of course poor.

This time, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Reading books is learning, but application is also learning--and even more important learning," we adopted the method of (1) apprenticeship; (2) inspection; and (3) joint consultation.

Apprenticeship is clinical teaching-learning. In accordance with the principle of "learning what is useful and what is needed," doctors learn to use specific Chinese medical recipes for specific ailments in clinical practice, teaching, learning, and applying what is learned at the same time. Therapeutical methods which are proven to be efficacious are promptly summed up and widely introduced.

Inspection means joint inspection of the wards and joint treatment by Chinese traditional doctors and Western-style doctors, who learn from each other's strong points to make up their own shortcomings. The Western-style doctors may suggest treatment by Chinese traditional methods, which are then used with the concurrence of the Chinese traditional doctors.

Joint consultation means consultation between Chinese traditional doctors and Western-style doctors on difficult cases and joint study of therapeutic methods. In this way, doctors can learn in practice and the patients will benefit.

There was a case of a worker who suffered from nephritis. He was admitted into the hospital and treated by the Western medical method alone for a long time without any improvement. Later the Western-style doctors were joined by Chinese traditional doctors, and together they evolved a therapy that combined Chinese with Western medicine. The patient was soon well again and discharged from hospital. This fact strengthens the confidence of the Western-style doctors in their study of Chinese medicine.

In the course of the Western-style doctors' study of Chinese medicine, we have also paid attention to grasping typical cases, setting up models, and making the backbones lead the rest.

In our hospital there are five Western-style doctors who have studied Chinese medicine on a full time basis. They have systematic knowledge of the diagnostics and therapeutics of Chinese medicine. Moreover, since they have had clinical practice and accumulated some experience in therapeutic practice that combines Chinese and Western medicine, they have deeper understanding than others of the union of Chinese and Western medicine. We regularly organize them to talk about their experiences. This makes it possible to popularize promptly their experience in combined Chinese and Western medical therapy, and moreover educates the broad masses of the Western-style medical personnel.

Take for instance the treatment of ascariasis of the bile ducts. In the past, treatment was always given by surgical means. Since recent years, however, their experience in treatment by combined Chinese and Western medical methods has been popularized and more than 100 such cases have been treated by this method without ever resorting to surgery. This is acclaimed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

To hasten the pace of study of Chinese medicine by Western-style doctors, we have run six short-term training classes for acupuncture, union of Chinese and Western medicine, the new medical therapy, etc., and a total of 39 backbone elements have been trained.

These training classes have enabled the medical personnel not only to master the technical knowledge needed to serve the people, but more important still, to severely criticize, through study of Chairman Mao's great teachings, arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for public health. This further increases their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle of the lines, and continuing revolution, promotes their ideological revolutionization, and enables them to play an active role in the mass movement for union of Chinese and Western medicine and prevention and treatment of disease.

Vigorously Launch Movement for Herbal Medicine and Herbal Drugs

Since July last year our hospital has been vigorously developing a mass movement of study and popularization of herbal medicine and herbal drugs and the new medical therapy. Bringing with them the precious red book, members of the revolutionary committee personally led Chinese traditional doctors and Western-style doctors to rural and mountain areas and to the midst of the masses to collect native medical recipes and recipes of proven efficacy and to gather medicinal herbs. In the short space of a few months they visited several hundred communes and production brigades in 18 hsien, called more than 180 informal meetings, and collected more than 600 medical recipes of proven efficacy.

Using these medical recipes of proven efficacy, the Chinese and Western-style doctors together have cured many common ailments and high-incidence diseases as well as "long-standing, serious and difficult" diseases in urban hospitals which have not been able to cure them after prolonged treatment by Western medical methods. Take for instance eczema. In the past many sufferers went to hospitals and spent large sums of money, but could not get effective treatment. But treatment with native herbs prepared by ourselves has produced excellent results. Of the more than 2,000 eczema sufferers treated, over 95 percent are completely cured. These facts further promote the study of Chinese medicine by Western-style doctors and the popularization of herbal medicine and herbal drugs.

In their clinical practice in the past year the broad masses of medical personnel have truly tasted the sweetness of union of Chinese and Western medicine. They consciously treat diseases with combined Chinese and Western methods, and are resolved to follow Chairman Mao's teaching, firmly and unswervingly take the road of union of Chinese and Western medicine, and make still greater contribution to the defense of the working people's health and strengthening and consolidating of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Capital Construction Advances in East China Province

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Nov. 1, 1970)

capital construction workers in kiangsi province, east china, firmly grasp the struggle between the two lines and deepen revolutionary mass criticism, thus greatly raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this has spurred the advance of capital construction in the province with greater, faster, better and more economical results. many major projects have been completed and put into operation ahead of schedule.

several hundred capital construction items were completed and went into production in the province in the first eight months of this year. rapid progress has been made in building iron and steel, automobile and tractor plants and coal mines as well as in establishing local small industrial enterprises making chemical fertilizer, cement and other goods to meet the needs of farm production. consumption of building materials including reinforced steel bars, cement, timber, bricks and tiles has been greatly reduced.

many capital construction projects in kiangsi province were not completed in time under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi before the great proletarian cultural revolution. consequently, a lot of manpower, material and money was wasted. during the great cultural revolution the building workers sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and firmly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line. all-out efforts have been made throughout the province since the beginning of this year to complete the unfinished projects.

the last stage of the kiangsi tractor plant project was originally scheduled to be completed in six months. but when their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line was raised through on-the-spot revolutionary mass criticism, the workers finished the task after 50 days of hard work. in building an iron and steel plant, the building bureau of the chiuchiang administrative region organized the workers to analyze the work in the light of the struggle between the two lines. this brought into full play their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness. construction work originally scheduled for one year was completed in just 63 days, with the investment involved cut by 140,000 yuan.

kiangsi's capital construction workers carried out socialist coordination and achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in completing some major projects by concentrating manpower and material resources under centralized leadership and doing it within the time limit in a "people's war". in this way, the building bureau of the kanchou administrative region took only 40 days to put up three workshops covering more than 5,700 square metres for a motor vehicle plant under construction.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts", three-in-one groups consisting

of workers, cadres and technicians with workers as the backbone were organized to check up the designs in a resolute struggle against the bourgeois practice of seeking ostentation and things foreign and indulging in extravagance and waste.

It would take several years to complete the construction of the Liangsi cement works according to the original design based on old conventions. The building headquarters organized the workers to take part in designing, checking up and revising the original design. This not only accelerated designing but also made it better suited to production. The new design saves for the state over 1,000 tons of steel materials and 1,900 tons of cement, reduces the number of equipment by 24 pieces and cuts 10 million yuan in investment. In addition, the project is to be completed and put into operation one year ahead of schedule.

RAILWAYS

Anhwei Province Opens New Railway to Traffic

(NCNA-English Hofei, Nov. 1, 1970)

The Suihsi-Fuyang railway in Anhwei province, east China, was formally opened to traffic recently amidst a new nation-wide upsurge in industry and agriculture. Construction of the railway was finished ahead of schedule.

The main line runs for more than 140 kilometres through four counties in the Suhsien and Fuyang administrative regions north of the Huai river. Construction was financed by the state and undertaken by the local government. Because it organized a mass movement, the whole project, from surveying the route to opening the line to traffic, took less than a year and was accomplished well and economically. This railway will play an important role in stimulating the growth of industry and agriculture in northern Anhwei province, changing the outlook of the area and helping the people further carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

This part of Anhwei province is a populated big area and has rich natural resources. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the party central committee, the revolutionary people have constantly carried revolution and production forward since liberation. They proposed to build the railway in 1958, but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Anhwei province imposed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the people and raved that "the area north of the Huai river is backward", so as to prevent the people from doing so. The great storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed Liu Shao-chi's line. Under the concern of the party central committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, the Anhwei provincial revolutionary committee decided in 1969 to build this railway.

Revolutionary committees at all levels in the area and the provincial revolutionary committee organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary masses to study the three constantly read articles and Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on socialist construction. The people sharply criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and resolutely followed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They lost no time in starting

the work.

the mighty contingents formed by poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and technical personnel feared neither hardship nor death and won one victory after another in fighting against snowstorms and other difficulties. they completed the heavy task, involving 3.22 million cubic metres of earthwork, 37 days ahead of schedule. "three-in-one" technical teams with workers as the backbone, poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force and technical personnel taking part made outstanding contributions to surveying and designing, building bridges and culverts and tracklaying. they made experiments, summed up experience and made technical innovations to overcome difficulties so as to ensure the smooth progress of the project.

the relevant departments and factories in anhwei and many other provinces and cities displayed socialist co-operation and a communist spirit and greatly supported the project by providing technical forces and many kinds of material.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China's Shantung Province Expands Machine-Building Industry

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 31, 1970)

workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres in the machine-building industry in shantung province, east china, have increased production for industry and agriculture in line with chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle.

every county and every city now has one to two small machinery plants. they produce a great variety of major machine parts and some machines that used not to be produced locally. up to 1964 the province was unable to make motors and electrical equipment for machine tools. it now produces 44 varieties of such equipment and has become nearly self-sufficent in electrical equipment for general machine tools.

the machine-building departments adhere to chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and put emphasis on production directly related to agriculture. the province has already set up several hundred small and medium-sized enterprises producing machines, chemicals, electricity and other power, cement, iron, steel and non-ferrous metals and mines to meet the needs of agriculture. the province now produces whole sets of small chemical fertilizer equipment and this has brought about a very rapid increase in the number of small chemical fertilizer plants. more than half of the counties have their own chemical fertilizer plants.

big progress has also been made in the manufacture and repair of agricultural machinery. the number of plants producing electrical equipment parts for special use has more than trebled since the great proletarian cultural revolution. every county has shops for making and repairing agricultural machinery. in some counties the manufacturing and repair network extends from the county seat to the communes and production brigades. the repair shops in the production brigades can handle minor repairs, those in the communes bigger repairs and those in the

counties major overhauls. the small shops have turned out large numbers of mechanized and semi-mechanized farm tools and means of transport and raised the level of farm mechanization.

light industrial, textile and other machinery is also turned out. more than ten plants producing light industrial machinery and textile machinery parts have been set up. shantung province could not make even the rubber rollers for paper-making machines. but now it can not only produce large quantities of tanning, plastic, food processing, printing, weaving and other machines, but also whole sets of special machines used in paper mills, sugar refineries, glass and ceramic works.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has been the powerful motive force. the rapid development of the machine-building industry in shantung is a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution. under the guidance of the general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the machinery industry in 1958 resolutely carried out the policy of walking on two legs and developed cooperation between the departments producing machines and those using them. this brought about a big growth in the industry. however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, alleging that involving the users in making machines "runs counter to the social division of labour" and "exceeding their proper job". this blocked mass initiative and held back the growth of the machine-building industry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, revolutionary technicians and cadres criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and launched a vigorous mass movement. both producing units and users, big factories with good conditions and small factories with poor equipment, have been fully mobilized to produce machinery and equipment with their own hands.

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

East China Rice-Growing Brigade Outstanding in Learning from Tachai

(NCNA-English Hofei, Oct. 31, 1970)

inspired by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of the nungnsing brigade in a people's commune in the rice-growing area of anhwei province, east china, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have turned their brigade into an outstanding unit in learning from tachai.

the per hectare grain yield of the brigade exceeded 7.5 tons from 1966 to 1968. it was hit by unusual flood and waterlogging in 1969 and at least half of its farmland was inundated, but it still obtained a grain yield of 6.85 tons per hectare. in four years the brigade supplied 2,550 tons of grain to the state and accumulated over 200 tons of grain reserves. accumulated public funds have increased and the collective economy is growing.

the brigade had a bumper harvest of early rice this year. right after, it delivered 715 tons of grain to the state as agricultural tax and state purchase of surplus grain. now they are carefully managing the second crop rice, determined to achieve an output more than that of the early rice.

hunghsing brigade is located on the south bank of the yangtze river and consists of both rolling land and plains. in old china, local water conservancy projects did not keep in working order and the village suffered from either drought or waterlogging every year. after liberation agricultural co-operation and then the setting up of the people's commune led to some increase in its grain output and the commune members' living standards improved. but, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line hampered the growth in farm production.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, hunghsing brigade launched a mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and a vigorous mass movement to learn from tachai. its output for the first time exceeded 7.5 tons per hectare in 1966.

the commune members and cadres recognize the importance of the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in farming for the revolution. the first hard battle to extend the acreage and turn out more grain for the revolution centred on land reclamation. the peasants braved cold wind to march to the weed covered land in the early spring of 1966, carrying with them the "three constantly read articles" by chairman mao. they overcame many difficulties, put up a dyke to drain the land and broke ice on the surface of the ground to turn up the soil. they dug over 50,000 cubic metres of earthwork and reclaimed 18 hectares of land one spring, adding more than 100 tons of marketable grain for the state the same year.

in mid-july of 1969 heavy rain of over 700 millimetres fell. the ripening rice was submerged in flood waters higher than a man. at that time chairman mao's instruction "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'" was published and it made the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants more determined to conquer natural disaster. the brigade party branch put forward the resounding slogan "wrest a good harvest despite natural disaster". they worked in water six to seven days and recovered 35 tons of grain. they put up a dyke to drain the water in time and planted a second crop rice on 60 hectares. the brigade won a good grain harvest that year. beside fulfilling the state target of 235 tons of grain in agricultural tax and purchase as surplus grain, the brigade sold more than 200 tons of additional grain to the state.

hunghsing brigade raised per hectare yield and expanded the multiple-cropped area. the acreage of early rice was increased to 180 hectares and second crop rice to 200 hectares, which accounts for over 90 per cent of this year's total farming acreage. this was an arduous task. the commune members and cadres worked hard to bring in the first rice and sow the second promptly. although they worked day and night, nobody complained or was daunted by hardship. they finished the work in time.

the members of the brigade conscientiously carried out the agricultural "eight-point charter" (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements). they combined a revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach.

the brigade is now doing intensive farming and undertakes rational close planting on a wide area and uses good rice seed and pure strains. it has become an important local centre for good seed. the brigade has contributed over 1,500 tons of good seed to the state in the past five years.

in the course of scientific experiments, the hunghsing brigade has persisted in the "three-in-one" combination composed of leading cadres, peasant-technicians and members. the brigade party branch secretary heads the experimental group of the brigade. the production team's experimental group consists of party members, communist youth league members, old and young peasants. every cadre has a "three-in-one" experimental plot and a demonstration plot. the party members and cadres take the lead in making experiments and innovations. they lead the masses forward and constantly raise scientific farming to a new level.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

New Afghan Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1970)

mohammad osman sidky, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of afghanistan to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by train today.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friends, Patriotic Chinese Residents in Canada Warmly Welcome Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 30, 1970)

canadian friends and patriotic chinese residents in canada welcomed the decision of china and canada to recognize and establish diplomatic relations with each other.

the parent of an ottawa student said, "we are very happy to hear that the chinese and canadian governments have announced mutual recognition and establishment of diplomatic relations." referring to the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada, a transport worker said with excitement, "china has a population of 700 million. this is an objective fact. nixon ignores this fact and vainly attempts to isolate china. the result is that china has become stronger and stronger, while nixon has become more and more isolated."

in newspaper articles or television speeches, some canadian journalists denounced u.s. imperialism for concocting the "two chinas" scheme. they demanded the restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate rights in the united nations.

upon learning of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada, patriotic chinese residents in toronto printed in the same night the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada and posted and distributed them in the chinese residential quarters. more than 300 chinese residents from various circles in toronto held a meeting on october 17 to warmly celebrate the event. in their speeches at the meeting, the chinese residents pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada deals a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and a handful of anti-china elements and fully conforms to the interests and aspirations of the people of both countries.

in vancouver, western canada, the patriotic chinese residents informed one another of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada immediately after hearing the news. braving the early morning cold, some 70-year-old or 80-year-old chinese residents rushed to the chinese residential quarters to distribute the communique to every chinese resident. patriotic overseas chinese organizations also held a meeting at which they spoke of the significance of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and canada and expressed their ardent love for the socialist motherland.

in montreal and winnipeg, the patriotic chinese residents also held celebration meetings.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Chile for Presidential Inauguration Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1970)

the chinese workers' delegation with ni chih-fu, a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, as its leader, and wang hsiu-chen, a leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers, as its deputy leader, arrived in santiago, capital of chile, yesterday to attend the celebrations of the inauguration of president salvador allende gossens of the republic of chile at the invitation of the single centre of chilean workers (cutch), according to a report from santiago.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by cutch general secretary hernan del canto, socialist member of the chamber of deputies carmen lazo, former senator jaime barros, well-known painter jose venturelli, other leading members of cutch, responsible members of the national federation of leather and shoes workers and the federation of commercial maritime workers, a number of former legislators and persons who work for friendship with china. lin ping, chinese commercial representative to chile, was also at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation. after the chinese guests alighted from the plane, they were presented with bouquets by several chilean children.

more than 100 members of the chile-china cultural institute and other friends of china warmly welcomed the chinese delegation at the exit of the airport. they carried the national flags of the people's republic of china and chile and a huge banner inscribed with the word "welcome exclamation" in chinese, and cheered "long live the people's republic of china exclamation"

CHINA AND FRANCE

Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve De Murville Returns to Paris After Visit to China

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 30, 1970)

former french prime minister maurice couve de murville and his wife returned here by air today after concluding a friendly visit to china.

welcoming them at the airport was henri froment-meurice, head of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the french foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador to france huang chen was also present at the airport.

referring to his visit to china, couve de murville said at the airport: "i have just spent three weeks in china, i say in china not merely in peking, since i had the opportunity to travel over the country and see a considerable number of places, all that, i believe, of essential interest in that immense country. this is due to the amicability and hospitality of the chinese government." he added that china is a "country in full development, and will no doubt be more so in a long time."

referring to the relations between france and china, he said, "i believe one may say that they are good and are developing favourably." he continued, "china is an important element in international politics and therefore, we should consider having relations with her, if we are unwilling to let everything be settled exclusively by two powers."

he had the impression, he said, that chairman mao is full of vigour and active.

he added that chairman mao tse-tung and premier chou en-lai met him and his wife. he went on, "we talked about the relations between our two nations, the international situation in general and weighty problems that are well known and shake the universe."

couve de murville said, "from a personal point of view, i come back with the impression of having spent several extremely interesting weeks and with the feeling of having been well received personally."

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Government Economic Delegation Warmly Welcomed at Peking Army Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the republic of guinea headed by tibou toumkara, secretary of state for rural economy and handicrafts, today visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army. they were warmly welcomed by the p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

the distinguished guinean guests were accompanied on the visit by hao chung-shih, a leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, and chang ching-hua, a leading member of the leading organ of the p.l.a. peking units.

guinean ambassador to china kamano ansou was also present.

when the guinean guests arrived at the army unit, the commanders and fighters beat drums and gongs in welcome. they shouted "long live the friendship between the people of china and guinea exclamation" ."we firmly support the guinean people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and other slogans.

han lien-chieh, a leading member of the unit, told the guests how the unit had grown in the course of fighting under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building. the distinguished guinean guests visited a company's revolutionary cultural room, dormitory, and the unit's agricultural and side-line products processing workshops, pharmaceutical plant, and ordnance and motor repair shop. they watched a revolutionary art performance by the fighters' amateur troupe of the unit's mao tsetung thought propaganda team and a military exercise by the fighters.

a few days ago the distinguished guinean guests visited the industrial exhibition of tsunhua county, hopei province, and small factories run by the county, and the shashihyu production brigade of the yuehkochuang people's commune in tsunhua. they were given a warm welcome by the workers and commune members.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Guinean Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council, today met tibou toumkara, head of the government economic delegation of the republic of guinea and secretary of state for rural economy and handicrafts, and members of the delegation: guinean ambassador to china kamano ansou and director general of agriculture keita selia.

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly talk with tibou toumkara, kamano ansou and keita selia. they also posed for pictures with the guinean friends.

present at the meeting were leading members of the chinese departments concerned chung yu-yi, hao chung-shih, ho ying, chen mu-hua, chao kang, lu ping and chang shou-ping.

Photo Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction Opens in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, Oct. 30, 1970)

a photo exhibition on the achievements of china's socialist construction in industry and agriculture opened in the guinean capital yesterday.

among those attending the opening ceremony were leon maka, permanent secretary of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party, president of the national assembly and minister of the interior; diallo amadou, secretary of state for information and tourism; sekou camara, secretary of state for external commerce; alassane diop, secretary of state for planning and statistics; and doumbouya bella, secretary general of the guinean government.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to guinea and representatives of african nationalist organizations were also present at the ceremony.

president leon maka and chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua spoke at the ceremony.

leon maka warmly praised the great achievements made by the chinese people in all fields. he said, "each of these photos fully reflects the will, determination and consciousness of the chinese people who are well united and organized. we highly rejoice at china's great achievements in all fields, especially her success in nuclear experiment and in the launching of her first man-made earth satellite. we wish the heroic chinese people still more new achievements."

leon maka said, "the friendship forged by the chinese and guinean people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and president sekou toure has been consolidated and developed. we are sure that it will be further consolidated and developed."

han ke-hua said in his speech, "the militant friendship between the chinese and guinean people has been forged in the prolonged struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries have been greatly strengthened and developed in the political, economic and cultural fields." he sincerely wished the brotherly guinean people led by president sekou toure new successes and victories in the building of their country.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the ceremony. after carefully going over the photos, the visitors enthusiastically praised the great success achieved by the chinese people under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao in industry, agriculture, science and culture. a guinean friend said, "every achievement registered by the chinese people in the construction of their country is a great victory of mao tsetung thought, which is the source of strength and wisdom." many guinean friends sincerely wished the great leader chairman mao a long, long life.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and 5th Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party to China Signed in Peking Today

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1970)

a joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and the fifth delegation of the japanese socialist party to china was signed here today.

it was signed by kuo mo-jo, leader, and wang kuo-chuan, deputy leader, of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association; and tomomi narita, leader, and masashi ishibashi, deputy leader, of the fifth delegation of the japanese socialist party to china.

premier chou en-lai was present at the signing ceremony.

also present at the signing ceremony were:

members of the fifth delegation of the japanese socialist party to china: yuji soga, torao takazawa, shigeru ito and chisato tatebayashi;

leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsi-lin and wu hsiao-ta; and members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association: hsu ming, yen fu, wang hsiao-yun, lin po and ting min.

after the signing of the joint statement, premier chou en-lai gave a dinner for the friends on the delegation of the japanese socialist party led by tomomi narita.

Joint Statement of Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association and 5th Delegation of Japan Socialist Party to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1970)

following is the full text of the joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and the fifth delegation of the japanese socialist party to china:

the fifth delegation of the japanese socialist party to china with tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese socialist party, as its leader and masashi ishibashi, member of the central executive committee and director of the international affairs bureau of the japanese socialist party, as its deputy leader, is paying a friendly visit to the people's republic of china from october 22 to november 3, 1970.

the delegation of the japanese socialist party is composed of the above-mentioned leader and deputy leader of the delegation; and yuji soga, member of the central executive committee and director of the organization bureau; torao takazawa, member of the central executive committee and director of the education and publicity bureau; shigeru ito, member of the

central executive committee and director of the bureau of national movement; and chisato tatebayashi, secretary of the international affairs bureau.

during the stay of the delegation of the japanese socialist party in china, chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met all the members of the delegation and had a long and friendly talk with them in an atmosphere of amity. the delegation visited a factory, a people's commune, schools and other places and was given a warm welcome by the chinese people.

during its visit, the delegation of the japanese socialist party held talks with the delegation of the china-japan friendship association with kuo mo-jo as its leader and wang kuo-chuan as its deputy leader. both sides explained their respective stands and view-points and exchanged views in the spirit of seeking major common ground while reserving minor differences and deepened their mutual understanding.

also taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association hsu ming, yen fu, wang hsiao-yun, lin po and ting min.

during the talks, the delegation of the japanese socialist party expresses its deep respect for the chinese people for victoriously carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution, deciding to convene the fourth national people's congress at an appropriate time and, rallying closely around the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung as its leader and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader, struggling for fulfilling all the fighting tasks set by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and for scoring still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction; and for china for supporting the people of various countries of the world in their national liberation movements and revolutionary struggles, powerfully opposing u.s. imperialism and old and new colonialism and carrying out diplomatic activities in line with the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

the chinese side firmly supports the broad masses of the japanese people in their heroic struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. it expresses heart-felt respect for the great japanese people for waging struggles for the nullification of the japan-u.s. "security treaty", the dismantlement of u.s. military bases, and the immediate, unconditional and complete recovery of okinawa, for opposing nuclear armament of japan and smashing the new japan-u.s. military alliance and for winning independence, democracy, peace and neutrality for japan. it sincerely wishes them constant new victories.

the chinese side admires the contributions which the japanese socialist party, following and carrying forward the "asanuma spirit", has made together with the masses of the japanese people, in opposing u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, in upholding a peaceful constitution and striving for complete national independence and neutrality. it expresses thanks to the japanese socialist party for its just stand in consistently opposing the varied machinations engineered by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to create "two chinas". the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

the two sides exchanged views on the world situation, particularly the situation in asia and the corresponding fighting tasks of the people of asian countries, and on the relations of friendship and unity between the chinese and japanese people.

both sides unanimously hold: in the 25 years since the second world war, u.s. imperialism has ceaselessly pushed its policies of aggression and war in the world while the people of various countries have ceaselessly used revolutionary wars and revolutionary struggles to defeat the u.s. aggressors. the situation is turning ever more favourable for the revolutionary people to the disadvantage of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. super-powers, which are pushing power politics, bullying the weak, throwing their weight about and trying to dominate the destiny of the world, are meeting with opposition by more and more countries and becoming ever more isolated before the people of the world.

to save itself from its doom, u.s. imperialism has even more obstinately stuck to its policies of aggression and war. in asia in particular, it has extended the war of aggression against viet nam to laos and cambodia, continued its forcible occupation of china's sacred territory of taiwan province, continued its occupation of south korea and unceasingly carried out military provocations against the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea. moreover, it has dished up the cunning, treacherous "nixon doctrine" in a vain attempt to use asians to fight asians.

the japanese reactionary forces, in active collaboration with the "nixon doctrine", have stood in the van of the puppet cliques of u.s. imperialism such as the pak jung hi, chiang kai-shek, nguyen van thieu and lon nol puppet cliques in suppressing the forces of socialism, national independence and peace in asia. they are trying to act as an advance force in the aggression against the people of asian countries and thereby to seize a japanese sphere of influence in asia. the communique on the talks between sato and nixon released in november of last year and the "automatic extension" of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" are a naked exposure of this wild ambition. ignoring the revival of japanese militarism and the danger it entails and befriending the japanese reactionaries, mean encouraging japanese militarism to carry out expansionist activities abroad and serving the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

both sides hold: the famous and penetrating statement that "u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the japanese and chinese people" made by inejiro asanuma, leader of the second delegation of the japanese socialist party to china, has become increasingly important as the situation develops. u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy of the people all over the world. the collusion of u.s. imperialism with japanese militarism has brought an imminent danger before the people of asian countries. the delegation of the japanese socialist party agrees with and supports chairman mao tsetung's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" published on may 20, and expresses its determination to carry out independently the most effective struggle in japan, in accordance with its own stand and conditions. both sides hold: the people throughout the world must unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. the people of asian countries, particularly the people of japan, china, korea and the three countries of indo-china, must unite and

defeat u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. both sides express resolute solidarity with and all-round support for the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian people in their heroic struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. u.s. imperialism must get out of all the places it has invaded exclamation

both sides unanimously express the determination to struggle against nuclear war and for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. the delegation of the japanese socialist party supports the stand of china that at no time and in no circumstances shall china be the first to use nuclear weapons and china's proposal that a summit conference of all the countries of the world, big and small, be convened to sign an agreement on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, as the first step, to reach an agreement on not using nuclear weapons. the chinese side expresses thanks for this.

both sides point out: the movement for japan-china friendship and restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china is a component of the japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. the delegation of the japanese socialist party expresses willingness to make effort to unite on a broad scale with all the forces in japan that are truly for japan-china friendship and the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china, and determination to strengthen this movement, and at the same time raises the following four principles for carrying out the movement:

1. unite with the anti-imperialist forces of the people of asian countries to oppose u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism and strive for the nullification of the japan-u.s. "security treaty";

2. fight against all policies of hostility towards china, adhere to the stand of one china and demand the nullification of "japan-chiang kai-shek treaty", and, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the three political principles, struggle for the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china;

3. in adherence to the stand of true friendship between japan and china and that politics and economy are inseparable, develop exchanges in trade, culture, friendly relations and other fields between the people of japan and china;

4. rally on a broad scale forces in japan which genuinely desire friendship between japan and china and the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china and organize a united front.

the chinese side expresses its appreciation of the above-mentioned stand of the delegation of the japanese socialist party and reaffirms that the chinese side will, as always, warmly support all efforts beneficial to opposing the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and their followers, to the development of friendship between china and japan and the restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan, and to the promotion of the unity and alliance of forces genuinely and earnestly for friendship between china and japan.

both sides unanimously express the conviction: utterly unlike in the thirties', the people of japan, china and other asian countries, who have been tempered in the struggle against imperialism and have awakened, struggling in unity, can surely defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. the struggle of the people of various countries for independence, peace, democracy and socialism will certainly triumph.

both sides express satisfaction at the result of the visit to china of the delegation of the japanese socialist party. they hold that this visit is greatly beneficial to the strengthening of the struggle of the people of china and japan against u.s. imperialism and its collaborator, running dogs and accomplices. both sides will make further efforts to promote the militant friendship between the people of china and japan.

kuo mo-jo (signed), leader,
wang kuo-chuan (signed), deputy leader,
of the delegation of the china-japan
friendship association

tomomi narita (signed), leader,
masashi ishibashi (signed), deputy leader,
of the fifth delegation of the japanese
socialist party to china

peking, november 1, 1970

Tomomi Narita, Leader of 5th Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party to China, Give Return Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1970)

tomomi narita, leader of the fifth delegation of the japanese socialist party to china and chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese socialist party, gave a return banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet on invitation were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of the departments concerned including chiao kuan-hua, ting mai-lin, wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, yen fu, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, tsai tzu-min, lin po and ting min.

ichihei sugiyama and other japanese friends in peking attended the banquet.

speaking at the banquet, tomomi narita said: the visit of the delegation of the japanese socialist party to china has deepened the mutual understanding of both sides and enhanced their mutual support. this has laid a new foundation for the friendship and unity between the people of japan and china.

he added: the joint statement signed today will lay a solid foundation for the promotion of the friendship and unity between the people of japan and china. here we express our determination to adhere to the stand of the joint statement, go all out and strive to achieve the goal set in the statement.

tomomi narita stressed: in asia, the struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism

has become the common pressing task of the people of japan and china and other asian countries. here i reiterate that in this struggle we will uphold the spirit of chairman asanuma and carry it forward in the course of struggle in the new situation.

tomomi narita said: it is the cordial wish of the japanese nationals striving for peace and social progress to demand deepening the friendship with the chinese people, our neighbour since ancient times and with whom we have close cultural and economic relations, and the restoration of diplomatic relations with china, a great socialist country with daily increasing international prestige and a population of over 700 million. chairman mao points out: "among the japanese, except for the pro-u.s. monopoly capitalists and the militarists, the broad masses of the people are our true friends." we are determined to form a powerful front of forces that are truly for japan-china friendship and restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china, on the basis of the results of our current visit to china and the joint statement and from the point of departure of seeking common ground of major issues and reserving minor differences.

in his speech, kuo mo-jo congratulated the delegation of the japanese socialist party on the success of its visit to china and the talks held between the two sides. he said: the joint statement of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and the fifth delegation of the japanese socialist party to china embodies the common understanding and strong will of our two sides in opposing the common enemy, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. it lays a solid foundation for us to make further efforts, hand in hand, to wage the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

kuo mo-jo wished the friends in the japanese socialist party even greater victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. he expressed the hope that the friends on the japanese delegation would take to japan the militant friendship of the chinese people for the japanese people.

kuo mo-jo emphasized: the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the japanese people's just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, and wish to make due contributions to the victory of our common struggle.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator: Iron-Clad Evidence of Revival of Japanese Militarism

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "iron-clad evidence of the revival of japanese militarism -- on sato government's 'national defence white paper'". full text of the article follows:

the reactionary sato government of japan, after conspiring for quite some time, made public a so-called "national defence white paper" on october 20 and a draft outline of japan's fourth defence build-up programme immediately the following day. these two counter-revolutionary papers provide iron-clad evidence of the revival of japanese militarism under the aegis of u.s. imperialism; they are a danger signal warning that japanese militarism is stepping up its overseas expansion and preparations for aggressive war, and a new challenge issued by the japanese reactionaries to the japanese people and the people in the asian and pacific regions.

a prominent feature of the white paper lies in the heap of high-sounding phrases it employs to cover the japanese reactionaries with all kinds of masks. this fully shows the craftiness of japanese militarism. the japanese reactionaries know that the old-line japanese militarism has become so notorious that they will surely incur the strong opposition of the people both at home and abroad and meet with numerous difficulties if they take the beaten path of militarism. therefore, they are doing their utmost to shelter their ferocious features with the cloak of peace so as to relieve people of their vigilance over and suspicion of japanese militarism. the white paper gives much space to the talk that japan's "goal is peace", that it "will not become a military power", that it "will follow a policy of non-nuclear armament", that it "will not dispatch troops abroad", and so on and so forth. all this is deceitful nonsense. as the great leader chairman mao pointed out as early as 1937, "all the fine phrases of the japanese diplomats were only so much camouflage to screen their preparations for war."

as a matter of fact, the white paper itself has punctured the masks of peace donned by japanese militarism.

the white paper declares flagrantly at the very outset that "the seventies will be a decade in which japan's national strength will carry an unprecedented weight and influence in the whole world, that is, a decade in which japan's international obligations will increase and it will have to solve serious domestic and international problems arising from the economic growth." these remarks form the general programme of the domestic and foreign policies of the reactionary japanese ruling circles for the 1970's. they indicate that the reactionary japanese ruling circles believe that they have reached their goal of an "economic power" and are now eager to make japan a "military power" in order to commit further expansion and aggression overseas. the "serious domestic and international problems" as referred to in the white paper are nothing but the daily aggravating class contradictions in japan and the acute contradictions between the lop-sided development and malignant expansion of japan's economy on the one hand and the shortage of its raw materials and the limited size of its market on the other. to "solve" these contradictions, the japanese reactionaries will have to carry out armament expansion on a large scale, to put down the revolutionary struggle of the japanese people and, with

their military strength as the backing, to plunder other countries of their natural resources and seize overseas markets. by saying that japan's "international obligations will increase", the white paper means that the japanese reactionaries will serve actively as the u.s. imperialist gendarme in asia so as to expand their own spheres of colonial influence. this is a stark exposure of the wild ambition of japanese militarism to re-dominate asia.

the white paper clamours that japan's military strength should be kept on "a necessary and considerable level". the direct military expenditure fixed in the fourth military build-up programme is 2.5 times that of the third build-up programme, about 11 times that of the first build-up programme and 4,840 million u.s. dollars more than the total sum of the direct military expenditure of the preceding three build-up programmes. this programme also makes it clear that special efforts would be made to build up the navy and the air force, strengthen the army's fire power and flexibilities, expand the guided missile units and develop offensive weapons. this is a blue print drawn by the japanese reactionaries to speed up their military expansion and war preparations on an all-round scale.

the white paper alleges that "it is permissible in the constitution" for japan to possess nuclear weapons and that "theoretically speaking, japan could have some small-size nuclear weapons of minimum strength necessary for self-defence". in fact, the japanese reactionaries have long been stepping up preparations for nuclear armament. now, they are planning to produce enriched uranium in partnership with the united states. this being the case, they can secretly turn out nuclear weapons very soon. the fact that the official document of the japanese government openly declares that japan could possess nuclear weapons is enough to show the intense eagerness of japanese militarism for the holding of nuclear weapons.

the white paper contains a criminal scheme of the japanese reactionaries to prepare to drive tens of millions of japanese people to serve as cannon fodder for aggressive war. on the publication of the white paper, the original wording of "denial of reintroduction of a conscription system" in the draft document was stricken off by the reactionary sato government. this is a clear evidence that as soon as the japanese reactionaries think it necessary, they will renew the conscription system which had brought serious disasters to the japanese people during the period of the fascist war of aggression.

the white paper has also cooked up a set of out-and-out imperialist gangster theory to serve japanese militarism in carrying out colonial expansion and preparing for war of aggression.

first, "the maritime and air self-defence forces should secure air and sea supremacy in japan and the air space and water area of its environs". what environs of japan exclamation where will japan extend its environs? didn't the japanese reactionaries clamour that the strait of malacca and the whole southeast asia are japan's "life-line"? this is one and the same with the outcry of the old-line japanese militarism that "the continent is japan's life-line". according to the consistent logic of the japanese militarists, any place where they want to push their expansion to should be turned into their "environs". this so-called "theory of defending the environs" is a typical tune of imperialist aggressors exclamation

secondly, "to exclude aggression in its early period". this is nothing new but a reproduction in japan of u.s. imperialism's aggressive theory of "gaining mastery by striking first" and "preventive war". "to exclude aggression in its early period" actually means to commit aggression under the pretext of "excluding aggression" and to launch surprise attacks on other countries under the pretext of "early exclusion".

thirdly, "to cope with the indirect aggression". this is all the more a shop-worn junk picked up by the japanese reactionaries from their u.s. master. u.s. imperialism has always slandered the national liberation movement and the world people's revolutionary struggles as "indirect aggression". in singing the same tune, japanese reactionaries' attempt is but to find an excuse for strengthening fascistization at home and intensifying aggression and expansion abroad.

in the white paper, the sato government energetically alleged that "the japan-u.s. security defence system is necessary" and that the japan and u.s. military forces should "cooperate with each other" in their "joint defence", while at the same time frenziedly vilifying the chinese, korean and vietnamese peoples. it described the u.s. imperialists' aggression against china, korea and viet nam as the "division" of those countries and the asian people's anti-u.s. struggle as the "root cause of international conflicts". this is a sheer reversal of right and wrong exclamation the outcry of the japanese reactionaries can only prove that japanese militarism continues to cling to the lap of u.s. imperialism and directs the spearhead of its aggression right at the people of china, korea, viet nam, cambodia, laos, southeast asia and the rest of asia. japanese militarism revived under the wing of u.s. imperialism has become the common enemy of the people of asian countries.

in the white paper, the reactionary sato government tried hard to imbue the japanese people with the extremely reactionary "bushido" spirit in an attempt to rebuild the japanese militarist "spiritual backbone". the white paper alleges the need for "upholding the pioneering spirit" and maintaining "patriotism" to "defend one's own country at the cost of his life", and so on and so forth. what is branded as "pioneering spirit" or "patriotism" is but a synonym for the "bushido" spirit. people will never forget that precisely at the instigation of the "bushido" spirit, the japanese militarists in their aggressive wars in the thirties and fourties drove thousands upon thousands of japanese people to death and brought serious disasters to the asian people. today, in fanning up once again the "bushido" mania, the japanese reactionaries are trying to herd the japanese people to work and die for the interests of u.s. imperialism and the small handful of japanese monopoly capitalists. in face of the insidious and vicious plots of the japanese reactionaries, the great japanese people will surely keep high vigilance and never be taken in.

the japanese militarists always employed extremely cunning and perfidious tactics in history to cover up their aggressive expansion and war preparations. they have sought to deceive the people under enchanted flags of "peace in east asia", "co-existence and co-prosperity", "amity" and "cooperation", etc. today, while embarking on the old path of militarism, the japanese reactionaries have adopted more covert and crafty tactics. but, no matter how the japanese militarists will make themselves up, they can in no way deceive the japanese people or other asian peoples. in the present period of the 1970's, the consciousness of the japanese people has been

raised to a new height and the revolutionary forces of the asian people have become stronger than ever. the ambition of japanese militarism to renew its old dream and stage a come-back will absolutely not succeed. should japanese militarism stick to its old path and venture to start a new war of aggression, it will certainly suffer a more disastrous defeat than ever and be burried once and for all in the roaring waves of the pacific.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Reception in Honor of Korean Delegations

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Nov. 1, 1970)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a reception yesterday at the chinese embassy to warmly welcome all members of the korean government delegation led by chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the korean government economic delegation led by kim gyong ryon, chairman of the korean committee for foreign economic relations, which returned here recently after visiting china.

the reception was attended by ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; rim gye chol, minister of chemical industry; pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade; chong song nam, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations.

ambassador li yun-chuan and vice-premier chong jun taek spoke at the reception.

in his speech, ambassador li yun-chuan first warmly congratulated the two delegations on their successful visit to china. he said: the visit to china by the two delegations was another big event in the relations of friendship and cooperation between china and korea. the delegations had brought to the chinese people the profound friendship of the korean people, highly appraised the successes achieved by the chinese people and made fresh contribution to the further strengthening of the blood-cemented militant friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

ambassador li yun-chuan warmly praised the successes made by the heroic korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the brilliant leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and the workers' party of korea. he said: full of confidence in victory, the korean people are working valiantly to scale all the heights laid down by the seven-year plan and to greet the convocation of the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea with new and rich fruits. we wish the fraternal korean people new and greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

li yun-chuan said: new progress has been made in the relations of friendship, solidarity, mutual support and cooperation between us in recent years through the exchange of visits by the leaders and various delegations of the two countries. we are firmly convinced that the blood-cemented militant friendship and solidarity based on the principles of proletarian internationalism between the chinese and korean people will

certainly be further consolidated and developed. the 700 million chinese people will always unite together, fight together and win victory together with the fraternal korean people in the struggle against the common enemies.

in his speech, vice-premier chong jun taek said: during our stay in china, we visited peking, shanghai, shenyang and many other places. everywhere we went, we deeply felt the enthusiastic and militant friendship that the chinese people cherish for the korean people and saw how the fraternal chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of the communist party of china headed by their great leader comrade mao tsetung, are consolidating the successes achieved in the great proletarian cultural revolution and struggling vigorously to further strengthen their country's economic might and national defence capacity and to further develop science and technology.

referring to the agreements signed between the governments of china and korea, vice-premier chong jun taek said: we are firmly convinced that these agreements will make another tremendous contribution to the development of the relations of militant friendship and friendly cooperation between korea and china.

he said in conclusion: we are firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between korea and china will surely be further strengthened and developed in the political, economic, military and cultural fields in the struggle against the common enemies -- u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism -- and for the successful accomplishment of the common socialist cause.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Sino-Korean Border Railway Joint Committee Holds Regular Meeting

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 31, 1970)

the sino-korean border railway joint committee held a regular meeting in sinuju in the democratic people's republic of korea from october 14 to 31, 1970, and signed a protocol.

an atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed throughout the meeting.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Agreement on Mutual Supply of Goods and Payments for 1971 and Related Protocols Signed in Peking between Governments of People's Republic of China and Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1970)

an agreement on mutual supply of goods and payments for 1971 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam was signed here today.

signed at the same time were a protocol on the supply of materials by china to viet nam for 1971, a protocol on china's aid to viet nam in the form of complete projects and a protocol on the living standard and working conditions of the chinese technical personnel sent to viet nam, between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; and a protocol on the delivery by china to viet nam of the equipment and materials for complete projects between the commission for economic relations with foreign countries of the people's republic of china and the ministry of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade and vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, signed the agreement and protocols on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were:

ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and dinh van tram, dinh trong nuu, le quang tuong and other vietnamese comrades;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and

leading members of the chinese departments concerned including wang an-chu, chung yu-yi, han nien-lung, chang wen-min, sung chen-hsien, lu wei-chao, wang pin and wei yu-ming.

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Fetes Vietnamese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1970)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming all the members of the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam headed by nguyen duy hung.

attending the banquet on invitation were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and other members of the embassy; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and other members of the embassy.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung, tsao cheng, hsu yi-hsin, yang yu-heng, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, wang lei, lu wei-chao, wang yueh-hsi, wu hsiao-ta and hsin cheng, as well as chinese table tennis players.

comrade tsao cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and comrade nguyen duy hung, leader of the vietnamese table tennis delegation, spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of the two countries and their sportsmen.

comrade tsao cheng said: china and viet nam are fraternal neighbours as closely related to each other as the lips and the teeth. there exists a profound revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries. the current visit of the vietnamese table tennis delegation to our country has not only brought to us happy news of the victories of the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for national salvation and the profound friendship of the vietnamese people for the chinese people, but will also make fresh contributions to promoting the vigorous development of sports in our two countries.

comrade nguyen duy hung said: viet nam and china are fraternal neighbours with mountains and rivers linked together. there exists a traditional friendship between our two peoples. this friendship has been nurtured by the vietnam workers' party and the chinese communist party and constantly consolidated and developed on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we are very happy that we have come to china for the purpose of enhancing the revolutionary friendship between the people and sportsmen of viet nam and china. we firmly believe that the exchange of friendly visits between vietnamese and chinese sportsmen will surely further the revolutionary friendship and unity between the people of our two countries and promote the sports movement in the two countries.

in the course of the banquet, vietnamese comrades-in-arms gave an account of the heroic deeds of the vietnamese people who, defying brute force and adopting flexible strategy and tactics on the battlefield against u.s. imperialism, had dealt telling blows at the aggressors. chinese comrades warmly congratulated the vietnamese people on their great victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Ambassador Chang Hai-feng Gives Banquet in Honor of Rumanian Minister Ion Avram

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 30, 1970)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a banquet at the chinese embassy this evening in honour of comrade ion avram, romanian minister of machine building industry, and his party, who had returned home after a recent visit to china.

at the banquet, comrade ion avram and others warmly talked about their impressions on their visit to china and praised the great successes achieved by the chinese people in all fields under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Minister Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 31, 1970)

h.d. banda, minister of power, transport and works of the republic of zambia, gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of all the members of the chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its head and kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, as its deputy head.

present at the dinner were r.c. kamanga, zambian minister of rural development; e.h.k. mudenda, minister of foreign affairs; j.m. mwanakatwe, minister of finance; j. monga, state minister of the ministry of power, transport and works; and other government officials.

also present were chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia; wang chin-chien, head of the chinese road construction team, and the chinese engineering and technical personnel assisting in the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway and zambian highway.

minister banda made a friendly and enthusiastic speech at the dinner to welcome the chinese government delegation.

he said that a deep-rooted friendship exists between zambia and china. "this friendship which has culminated in the chinese government offering to construct the longest railway in africa has confounded the exploiters and oppressors of the people, and of course, the critics," he said.

"presidents kaunda and nyerere have now put a stop to the world critics when they officially inaugurated the construction of the tan-zam railway link," banda said.

he hoped that the chinese government delegation will take with it and convey to the chinese people the special brotherly

greetings from the people and government of zambia and their beloved leader president kaunda.

fang yi, head of the chinese government delegation, said in his speech at the dinner, "the zambian people are a people with a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. since independence, the zambian people under the leadership of president kaunda, have waged unremitting struggles against imperialism, against the imperialist-backed white colonial authorities in rhodesia and south africa, against the portuguese colonialists, and for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty, and have won one victory after another. meanwhile, the zambian people have also achieved many successes in eliminating the colonialist economic forces and in developing their national economy through self-reliance. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice over these victories and successes of yours and wish you new and still greater victories and successes."

fang yi said, "we are pleased to note that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and zambia, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have made satisfactory progress on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. our two countries have always supported and helped each other in the cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and building our respective countries. we are deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the profound friendship between the chinese and zambian people and the friendly cooperation between our two countries will certainly be further consolidated and developed."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Leading Cadres At and Above Regimental Level Under PLA Peking Command Meet To Talk About Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 31, 1970)

> Meetings to talk about application of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought are held regularly by cadres at the regimental level and above of the PLA Peking units. These meetings are exerting great influence on the rank and file and effectively promoting the intensive development of the mass movement in the armed forces to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way.--SCMP Ed.

(Based on NCNA Peking, October 27) Since the beginning of this year, various units under the PLA Peking Command have generally held meetings of cadres at and above the regimental level to talk about the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. At these meetings, the leading cadres tell about their experience in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold their world outlook and in urging themselves to revolutionize their thinking and to think in a scientific way during the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. This gives a great impetus to the deep-going development of the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the army units.

Leading Cadres Taking the Lead in Discussion and Application Has Become a Practice And a System

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Leaders must go in the fore and must not lag behind in the movement." At the "discussion and application" meetings of cadres at and above the regimental level, the army and political leaders at various levels of the PLA Peking armed forces units stand in the fore in the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and take the lead in talking about the application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

According to statistics, in eight units, 77 percent of the cadres at and above the regimental level who take part in the "discussion and application" meetings are army and political leaders. At a meeting held by a certain unit, all the tens of army and political leaders at and above the regimental level talk about their application. At some "discussion and application" meetings held by some armies, the army commanders and the political commissars take the lead in talking about their application. In many divisions, the division commanders and political commissars are the first to talk about their application.

The leaders going in the fore in the "discussion application" meetings give a great impetus and exert profound influence. In many units a lively situation has quickly cropped up, where "the leaders go in the fore and the leading cadres at various levels take the lead at the corresponding levels to talk about their application." These leading cadres deeply realized that: There may be one thousand and one things for them to lead but, in the first place, they must take the lead in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the "squad leader" taking the lead, it is possible not only to lead the "squad members" of the Party committee well, but also to exercise influence on thousands and tens of thousands of people. This is by no means an ordinary question of playing the leading role. It is a fundamental question of whether or not we can implement Chairman Mao's line of army building in a better way and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate and remold the people.

At the "discussion and application" meetings, the leading cadres at various levels gave prominent accounts of their experience in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold their subjective world and in continuously raising their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines in light of their practice of struggle. In many units, "How should the ideological construction of the leading squad be strengthened?" and "How should we remold our world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements?" formed the subjects of discussion. The leading cadres extensively talked about the great significance of ideological remolding and exchanged experience in going into the struggle and among the masses to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to consciously remold their world outlook and to continuously raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Some comrades used to think that they had passed the "test of the agrarian reform" and the "test of war" during the democratic revolution and were now passing the test of the socialist revolution, with fairly good results too. "They were passable in the past, were not bad at present and would have no problem in the future." Fostering this complacency, they often linked their study with their work and seldom with their thinking, and they often educated other people and seldom educated themselves. They went into the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and, with their problems in mind, studied Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their thinking went through a tremendous change. At the "discussion and application" meetings, these leading cadres unanimously held that the better the situation was and the heavier the loads on their shoulders were, the more they should remain modest and prudent and grasp the remolding of their world outlook. For this reason, they were more conscious in studying the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's philosophic works and in applying the viewpoint of "dividing one into two" in correctly treating themselves, and continuously struggled against various kinds of non-proletarian ideas.

Now the leading cadres at and above the regimental level under the PLA Peking Command have formed a practice and established a system of taking the lead in talking about their application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Generally, they maintain this practice and this system despite their heavy tasks and the short time available, and they perseveringly uphold this system although manpower is scattered. At first, these leading cadres talked about their application within the Party committee and among the cadres at and above the regimental level. Now they go on their own initiative among the masses to talk about their application.

Several Good Points of Leading Cadres' Taking the Lead in Discussion and Application

After extensively and regularly holding "discussion and application" activities, leading cadres at various levels began to taste the sweetness of success. In their opinion, the leading cadres' taking the lead in the discussion and application was good in five points:

(1) Leading cadres at various levels are pushed to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought consciously, strenuously and in a living way.

In the past, some leading cadres did not study diligently and did not read arduously but laid one-sided emphasis on "application." After the discussion and application activities were carried out extensively, the atmosphere of study became much stronger among the leading cadres. They said: "Study and application are the base of our discussion and application activities. To take the lead in the discussion and application activities, we must take the lead in studying Chairman Mao's works and remolding our world outlook."

Many comrades changed their former state. Formerly they said they were busy with work and could spare no time for study; now they take a firmer hold of study when they have more work to do. Formerly they only paid attention to grasping the study in the army unit; now they first grasp their own study. Formerly they were content with studying in an ordinary way; now they persist in the study, even forgetting to sleep and to take their meals.

The Party committees of many army units generally make it a practice to study Chairman Mao's latest directive, closely following it and acting accordingly, and promptly bringing it into discussion and application. They study Chairman Mao's basic viewpoint, repeatedly put it into practice, and regularly discuss and apply it. They grasp the problems of the nature of tendency, select Chairman Mao's teachings for intensive study and hold special meetings to discuss and apply these teachings.

(2) Leading cadres at various levels are pushed to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in conscientiously summing up their experience and to develop perceptual knowledge into rational knowledge, so that their experience has the character of rationality and theory.

A certain division called a "discussion and application" meeting of cadres at three levels to talk about the relationships between "one good" and "three goods," between politics and work, and between the whole situation and individual duties. Through the mass discussion and application, they obtained some understanding of the law of a thing. After this meeting, they unanimously agreed that: they formerly devoted too much time to work and seldom summed up experience, so that they did not make improvement; now they devote much time to discussion and application, so that they apply vividly and the result is good. The discussion and application meeting helped them sum up experience, make clear the orientation, gain wisdom and work with surging vigor.

(3) With the "discussion and application" meetings of cadres at and above the regimental level called regularly, advanced models in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought emerged in an unending stream among the cadres at and above the regimental level. In this way, the leading cadres have a model to follow, a standard of comparison, an example to catch up with and a target to surpass.

Some leading cadres formerly thought that they were fairly good in study and application. After hearing the advanced models talk about their application, they found their own shortcomings, saw their defects and were shocked ideologically. They used the model deeds to spur themselves and vigorously broke down "complacency." They learned from and caught up with the advanced and made improvements continuously.

(4) The "discussion and application" meetings make it easy for the leading cadres to extensively solicit opinions from the masses and to receive supervision and help from the masses.

During the "discussion and application" activities, the Party committees of many army units often adopted the method of "inviting in" and "going out" and admitted the masses into the meetings.

"Inviting in" means admitting into meetings the representatives of advanced individuals and advanced units in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, representatives of the backward units, and comrades who were comparatively critical about the leadership, and letting them be "doctors" and help the leading cadres in making "joint diagnoses of thinking" and, taking the company unit as a mirror, in considering the responsibility of a leader through the problems at the grassroots level and combining the ideological revolutionization of the leading cadres with the strengthening of revolutionized and militant building of an army unit.

"Going out" means going among the masses to talk about application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

(5) Taking part in the discussion and application meetings, the leading cadres are impressed more deeply by the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, understand better the laws of things, discover and study better the new problems, new characteristics and new experiences, and gain leadership over the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the army unit.

Several Points of Experience in Holding "Discussion and Application" Meetings of Leading Cadres

Recently, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," many Party committees at and above the regimental level under the PLA Peking Command conscientiously summed up the experience in holding "discussion and application" meetings of leading cadres. They held that the experience could be summed up chiefly in five points:

(1) The key to holding a "discussion and application" meeting well lies with the leader personally taking a firm hold of and taking the lead in discussion. Only when the leader personally takes a firm hold will it be possible to arouse the "squad members" of the Party committee, and enable one level to grasp a lower level and the leaders lead and promote each other.

(2) Effort should be made to grasp living ideas, to raise the consciousness in taking the lead in the discussion and application and to make stronger the atmosphere of taking the lead in discussion and application. In view of the fact that some leading cadres fear being disgraced if they are not good in the discussion and application and that they cherish undue worries about disclosing their thinking and fighting against their selfish ideas, the Party committees of many army units have chats with these cadres individually, meticulously do the work of ideological mobilization among them, and help them make clear the four relationships: the relationship between the leadership over "discussion and application" meetings and

the propaganda of Mao Tse-tung's thought; the relationship between the leadership over "discussion and application" meetings and conscious revolution; the relationship between self-revolution and the leadership over the revolutionized and militant building of the army unit; the relationship between the regular "discussion and application" meetings and the summing up of experience. This makes all understand deeply the meaning and use of the leading cadres taking the lead in discussion and application. Moreover, the work of ideological mobilization should be carried out throughout the course of discussion and application.

(3) The "discussion and application" meetings must have condensed contents, prominent keypoints and a clear-cut theme. When the leading cadres have continuously raised their level of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and when the tasks for the leading cadres are heavy and the time available for doing these tasks is short and the manpower is widely scattered, special "discussion and application" meetings should be held more frequently, laying emphasis on one important point, studying one viewpoint, solving one problem and talking about the application of one point of understanding. In this way, contents are condensed, the methods adopted are flexible and the time required is not long. This gives the leading cadres convenience in regularly summing up their experience and continuously improving the quality of discussion and application, in concentrating forces to solve the main problems in thinking and in work, and also in continuously heightening the ideological revolutionization and the scientific way of thinking to a new level.

(4) There must be a set system and some measures which have been found effective. The Party committees of many army units have understood that: A system must be carried out perseveringly, otherwise each will work according to his own way; a plan must be workable, otherwise it will easily become void. A "discussion and application" meeting must be arranged beforehand and have an aim and be given sufficient time; it should be examined by a higher level and supervised by a lower level, so that the leading cadres study diligently, make preparations conscientiously. Emphasis should be laid on the problems of the orientation and the line. Precaution should also be taken to prevent the "discussion and application" meeting from turning into a meeting of work report or a meeting of work review.

(5) Effort should be made to tightly grasp the materialization of the results of discussion and application. The leading cadres should fully play a leading role in the discussion and application. A "discussion and application" meeting is held not for the purpose of discussion, but for the purpose of application.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Heighten Understanding, Strengthen Leadership, Develop Revolutionary Education Penetratingly

by

Lingling District Revolutionary Committee, Hunan

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 31, 1970)

Primary education is now made universal in Lingling district of Hunan Province and secondary education is rapidly developing, thanks to the efforts of the Lingling District Revolutionary Committee in strengthening leadership over educational revolution and earnestly implementing Mao's "May 7 Directive."--SCMP Ed.

Under the great spiritual incentive of the "9th National Congress" and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Education must be revolutionary," we have strengthened incessantly the leadership on revolutionary education, implemented seriously Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," made use of model examples, roused the masses and developed revolutionary education in a penetrating manner. At present primary education is generally being carried out in the entire district, and secondary education is also developing rapidly. In the majority of primary schools small agricultural farms have been set up, and small factories have also been established in some schools thus promoting the practical integration of education with the three great revolutionary movements.

Heighten the Understanding of Leadership at Various Levels Toward Education To Strengthen Leadership Effectively

In the process of implementing Chairman Mao's thought on revolutionary education, we realized that: In carrying out revolutionary education in a penetrating manner, the key lies in leadership and in the understanding of the leadership cadres. Leadership groups at various levels must heighten their understanding of revolutionary education to the same level as their understanding of the consolidation of proletarian dictatorship. Only then can they overcome their erroneous ideas of slighting the cultural and educational front, and carry on proletarian revolutionary education to the end.

At the outset, some leadership comrades have the mistaken idea that "production is a hard task, and education a soft task," and "now that cultural power is in our hands, teaching is the business of school teachers." Because of that, they exercised little control over revolutionary education. Regarding this condition, the district conducted several Mao Tse-tung's thought

study classes for responsible members of the various hsien revolutionary committees and studied over and over again Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his directives on revolutionary education as well as the political report by Vice Chairman Lin at the 9th National Congress, thus enabling everyone to understand that proletarian revolutionary education was for the overall implementation of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the cultural and educational spheres, for the fostering and cultivation of countless successors to the proletarian revolutionary enterprise. This is directly related to the grand design for the consolidation of proletarian dictatorship for a thousand years, for ten thousand years, and it is definitely not a soft task nor the business of educational departments alone.

On the basis of carrying out the continuous heightening of ideological understanding, responsible members of the district and hsien revolutionary committees personally took command and fixed schedules for discussing and investigating revolutionary education, so that "the more pressed for time, the more they would not forget revolutionary education; the more onerous the work, the more they would not stop revolutionary education; the busier the work, the more they would not make disorderly arrangements for revolutionary education." Organizationally, struggle-criticism-transformation leadership groups for culture, education and hygiene have been set up separately in the district and hsien, with the permanent appointment of a vice chairman or a standing member of the revolutionary committee to grasp struggle-criticism-transformation in schools realistically and to provide qualified cadres for grasping educational work. Owing to the heightening of understanding, leadership has been strengthened, and a reliable guarantee has been obtained for the penetrating development of revolutionary education throughout the district.

Implement Positively the "May 7 Directive," Grasp Fiercely Revolution in the Educational Sphere

In order to carry out revolutionary education in depth, we followed Chairman Mao's teaching "All practical workers must go to the lower levels to make investigations" and went deeply into the schools to carry out meticulous investigations and research. After the investigation and research we further realized that: Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" is a powerful ideological weapon for the complete destruction of the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist educational line, and a great principle for the penetrating development of proletarian revolutionary education and the fundamental road for the training of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In the process of implementing in a positive manner the "May 7 Directive," we realized that it is necessary to deal correctly with the three relations and to achieve the "three-in-one" combination.

1. To deal correctly with the relation between political-ideological education and cultural-intellectual education, to closely integrate political-ideological education with the dispensing of social and cultural knowledge.

Chairman Mao's directive on education "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture" has placed moral education in the foremost position. That means keeping proletarian politics to the fore and placing political-ideological education and the remolding of students' thinking in the first place. However it is also essential to instill in the students the serious need to place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of cultural and scientific knowledge to enable them to acquire the ability to serve socialist revolution and construction, and to acquire a sound physique. Only then can the overall implementation of Chairman Mao's educational line be carried out.

2. To deal properly with the relation between "the main task is to study" and "learning other things" and to carry out the integration of education with productive labor in a realistic manner. Practice has proven that if students learn only book knowledge and do not participate in productive labor, they would still be on the former road of "three separation." However, in the process of learning from the workers and peasants, it is necessary to overcome the erroneous tendency that "labor is everything." Only by the overall implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" can we cultivate the students into workers with both consciousness and culture.

3. To deal correctly with the relation between theory and practice, and to persevere in combining theory with practice. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching on "Reading is learning, but applying is also learning, and the more important kind of learning at that," we have helped the schools to demonstrate the revolutionary academic style of combining theory with practice, to criticize the "three separation" of the revisionist educational line, to adopt various forms such as the operation of factories and farms by schools, the exchange of visits and experiences between schools, factories and society, the conducting of social investigations, and on-the-spot teaching, etc., to organize the teachers and students to carry out teaching in conjunction with the three great revolutionary practices.

Chairman Mao has taught us "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." In order to carry out the overall implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," it is necessary to build a revolutionized teaching force. In view of that, in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, we have implemented in earnest Chairman Mao's policy regarding intellectuals, and differentiated in a discriminating manner the correct handling of the two different kinds of contradiction, and that is by uniting with the great majority of former teachers and to adopt the policy of uniting-educating-transforming. At the same time we have selected more than four thousand outstanding demobilized armymen, intellectual youths who have returned to or have gone to settle down in the countryside and cadres assigned to the grassroot levels from the whole district, to replenish the ranks of teachers. While carrying out the grasping of ideological construction we also conscientiously and firmly grasp ideological construction.

The first thing we did was to direct the teachers to study Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the "three constantly read articles" and "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and used the examples of Ai Tsu-hsin and Ou-yang Hsin-chu, a teacher of the local district people's school as mirrors to seek discrepancies, to heighten consciousness in continuing the revolution and the remolding of world outlook and to heighten loyalty to the Party's educational enterprise. We have also paid attention to the practice of integrating teaching and reform, organized the teachers with problems to make living study and application of Chairman Mao's revolutionary ideas in education and Vice Chairman Lin's directive on education, criticized completely Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, and unfolded a mass education reform movement in order to heighten endlessly the level of the proletarian educational enterprise.

Use Models, Activate the Masses, Move Revolutionary Education Toward Society

For thousands of years, education had always been monopolized by the exploiting classes and the mentality of the exploiting classes not only controlled the schools, but affected the thinking of a section of society as well. From the present situation it may be seen that "to get learned in order to be an official," and its carbon copies of "study is useless" and "teaching is a misfortune" have not only poisoned the minds of many teachers and students but have contaminated a great many people also. Because of this, only by adequate mobilization of the masses, the in-depth development of revolutionary criticism and repudiation, and the advancing of revolutionary education toward society can we enable Chairman Mao's proletarian education line, directives and policies to penetrate into the hearts of the people, and only then can proletarian revolutionary education continue to develop penetratingly.

In the past year and more, we have adopted the method of letting the surface be led by points to grasp models seriously, to popularize and utilize them to transmit Chairman Mao's revolutionary thinking on education, to educate the masses, to rouse the masses and to provide momentum so that the mass movements in revolutionary education may continue to develop effectively.

Last year, there were some localities which did not fully understand the significance of study and work, and study and farming, and did not give proper help to schools to establish such bases. Some of them simply used the students as a labor force. Pinpointing such situations we made a timely summing-up and gave prominence to the experience of the Tungfeng brigade of Yüehchin commune, in Hsint'ien hsien, which enabled us to solve with dispatch the study and work, and study and farming problem and guided the movement back to the correct road.

After the study and work, and study and farming movement had been developed in general throughout the district, there appeared in certain localities a tendency to slight cultural lessons. Taking the seed of the

matter, we disseminated the experience of how, with the help of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, Hungch'i Middle School in Lingling hsien, and the primary school attached to the Lingling Normal School, made energetic efforts to carry out educational reform, attended a serious lesson in socialist culture to insure that revolutionary education in the district could follow the correct orientation and advance.

This spring, we have organized a struggle-criticism-transformation visiting discussion-application group on culture and education consisting of more than a dozen advanced units in educational revolution to visit the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary teachers and students in various hsien of the district to introduce their experience, which should play an important role in lending impetus to educational revolution in the district.

Under the influence of the advanced models, the activism of the broad masses of revolutionary people, teachers and students in the entire district in carrying out educational revolution conscientiously is fully displayed. Those without school premises are building their own, those without teachers are electing their own. Local teaching materials are written, and those without teaching implements are making their own. What is more noteworthy is that more and more poor and lower-middle peasant lecture groups, like bamboo-shoots after a shower, are sprouting out everywhere. There are more than eleven thousand workers, peasants and soldiers who have mounted the rostrums as part-time teachers. This has changed the phenomenon of domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals and set the leadership power of educational revolution firmly in the hands of the proletariat. An impressive and powerful upsurge in mass educational revolution is developing and advancing with vitality and vigor throughout the district.

* * *

Use Chairman Mao's Brilliant Philosophical Thinking To Guide the Conscious Remolding of World Outlook of Teachers

by

Revolutionary Committee of No. 1 Middle School of Poli Commune, Polo Hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 21, 1970)

In the past two years, by following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The change of world outlook is a fundamental change," and armed with this brilliant philosophical concept, we have used the advanced deeds of poor and lower-middle peasants in our commune in living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to guide the teachers in remolding their world outlook conscientiously and to stimulate the revolutionization of their thinking.

Overcome Blindness, Strengthen Consciousness

Chairman Mao has taught us "Many things may become baggage, may become encumbrances if we cling to them blindly and uncritically." Many of the teachers in our school, on the question of remolding world outlook, retained such or other blindness, and lacked consciousness in continuing the revolution. In order to help these teachers remold their world outlook and realize ideological revolutionization, it becomes necessary to guide them to overcome their blindness and to strengthen their consciousness first.

A young teacher was of the opinion that since he had a good background and had always lived under the red flag, there was no need for remolding. Was it true there was no necessity for remolding? We sought him out for a talk, and helped him seek shortcomings in his thinking and his sentiment.

In the course of the conversation he recalled an incident: Once when he was collecting nightsoil, he was afraid of soiling his garment, and worked carefully and slowly. An old poor peasant, noticing that, took over the ladle and soon filled the bucket with only a few scoops.

He called attention to the old peasant: "You are getting your clothes dirty."

The old peasant answered gravely and meaningfully, "Nightsoil is a treasure to the farmers, it is something we cannot do without in farming. It may stink, but it is good fertilizer; but when thinking stinks, it is no good."

Only by comparisons could differences be told. By comparing himself with the poor and lower-middle peasants, he was aware of the immense gap between his thinking and theirs. We held on to this good beginning and further

enlightened him in the use of "one dividing into two" concept in correctly dealing with himself so that he might understand that it was not a case of no need for remolding himself, but that the job of remolding was a major one.

He said with deep feeling "In the past my only desire was to be a motive force for the revolution, but actually I have not been a good motive force for the revolution. I had no desire to be a target of the revolution, but it so happens that there is a need to become a target of the revolution."

From then on he gradually overcame his blindness, set a high demand on himself and remolded conscientiously his world outlook. He overcame his bourgeois fear of grime and hardship, insisted on cleaning up the schools' pig sties and going to the cesspools to gather nightsoil and received favorable comments from the poor and lower-middle peasants. From the practice he has also realized that "there is no such thing as 'born red,' only 'made red'."

Demonstrate Subjective Inspiration, Overcome Pessimism

In order to overcome the weakness of the "three separation" of intellectuals, we sent the teachers to the frontline of the three revolutionary movements for tempering, letting them take part in collective production and labor by turns in order to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. After a while, we discovered that the changes in some of the teachers were far from satisfactory. Some of them upon returning to school soon relapsed back to their same old troubles again.

What was the cause? After investigation, an explanation was obtained. The fact was that there existed among some of the teachers the thinking of "they have been through the crucible of tempering and have as a matter of fact become red," notwithstanding that they had not actively taken the initiative in remolding world outlook but had waited passively to be "re-educated."

Taking this problem, we organized the teachers to study Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Dialectical materialism maintains that external causes are the condition of change and that internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes" to enable everyone to know that: the fundamental reason why there has been no harvest or why the harvest has not been big lies in the fact that they had not honestly and sincerely received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, had not shown the spirit of willingness to become pupils, and had not carried out the conscious remolding of world outlook. The mentality of "they have been through the crucible of tempering and have as a matter of fact become red" is in reality metaphysical and a reflection of the external cause theory.

After comprehension had been heightened, everyone took the problem of remolding world outlook and strived actively to obtain education and help from the poor and lower-middle peasants, tempered themselves with perseverance in manual labor, made endless effort to rid the residue of the poison

of the revisionist line on education from their minds in the course of educational reform to bring about a radical change in their ideological feature.

One teacher was suffering from stomach trouble, and after he had taken up the load, his work zeal proved to be inadequate. Although we have worked on him many times the result was not impressive.

Later we learned of the stirring incident of an old peasant in the Hsiangyang brigade who in spite of a serious illness still persisted in making revolution. We arranged on purpose for the teacher to be sent to the Hsiangyang brigade to participate in labor and invited this old peasant to instruct him. The old man said "Illness is going to shorten my life, so I am fighting with illness for time, to gain time to make revolution." This courageous spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death stirred the teacher deeply.

We made use of the situation to render appropriate guidance and assisted him to make living study and application of the "three constantly read articles," thus enabling him to gradually lower his load and rouse his revolutionary spirit. The teacher deeply realized: A lamp cannot be made to give light without oil, and without subjective inspiration, it is impossible to remold world outlook.

Recognize Difficulty, Overcome Rashness

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The intellectuals often tend to be subjective and individualistic, impractical in their thinking and irresolute in action until they have thrown themselves heart and soul into mass revolutionary struggles, or made up their minds to serve the interests of the masses and become one with them." Eight of the teachers in our school are intellectuals who have graduated from old-type schools. In order to make them truly become one with the workers, peasants and soldiers, really move their stand over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers would require a long process of arduous and meticulous ideological work.

There is a woman teacher who had been promoted from the primary school. Not long after arriving in our school, she lost interest in her work and requested three times for a transfer. Some of the comrades suggested "Let's transfer her and be done with it."

Should we carry out meticulous work, or simply transfer her? We made a serious study of Chairman Mao's great teaching of "the changing of world outlook is a fundamental change" and realized that ideological remolding work for intellectuals was a long protracted affair. If the slightest reverse would produce irritability and rashness, we would be neglecting our responsibility. By means of making a study we overcame our irritability and rashness and the first thing we did was to help her use the living study and application of the "three constantly read articles" to heighten her idea of

doing everything for the people. At the same time we also helped her make use of Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts to solve the contradictions arising from teaching and to overcome the state of confusion resulting from the pressure of work.

Under the enthusiastic help of the comrades this teacher made a serious review of her bourgeois individualistic thinking, and no longer has any doubt in making revolution. Since then her diligence and earnestness in work and her ideological consciousness have also greatly improved and she is praised by the revolutionary teachers and students as well as the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the first school term of this year she was cited a "five-good" teacher.

(This article is supplied by the Political Work Group and the Educational Group of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee)

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REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

Yenan Spirit Nurtured by Chairman Mao Leads Shensi People from Victory to Victory

(NCNA-English Sian, Nov. 2, 1970)

the 21 million people of shensi province, northwest china, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, are bringing about a new high tide in the mass movement to study again chairman mao's telegram in reply to a message from the people of yenan.

with profound proletarian feelings of boundless love for chairman mao, they are carrying forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle and winning constant new victories in both revolution and production. this fully shows an inexhaustible source of strength of the yenan spirit which chairman mao has nurtured.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out in his telegram of october 26, 1949: "yenan and the entire shensi-kansu-ningsia border region, the main rear area of the chinese people's liberation struggle, was the site of the central committee of the chinese communist party between 1936 and 1948. the people of yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region have made great contributions to the people of the country. i congratulate them for remaining united as one and having swiftly healed the wounds of war and developed the economy and culture. and i hope all the revolutionary cadres in the country will always preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle which the cadres in yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region displayed in the past decade and more."

chairman mao's call has always inspired the heroic people of yenan in advancing with courage.

hold high banner of revolutionary mass criticism and carry forward glorious revolutionary tradition

"mattock in one hand, rifle in the other, we defend the party central committee and support ourselves through production exclamation" inspired by this fighting slogan, the fighters of the former 359th brigade, then building up nanniwan, reclaimed a large expanse of wasteland and set up many mills and workshops in the 1942 campaign to develop production in yenan and the entire shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. they made outstanding contributions in winning the victory over japanese imperialist aggression and in smashing kuomintang reactionaries' economic blockade. nanniwan became a brilliant example of self-reliance and hard struggle.

in the spring this year, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the educated young people of the nanniwan people's commune studied chairman mao's teachings to the people in yenan and made deep-going criticism of the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company in pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. liu pao-chai, a veteran of the former 359th brigade and now deputy secretary of the party branch of the nanniwan production brigade, holding up "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", said with feelings: "mattock in one hand and rifle in the other, we in those years followed chairman mao in the nanniwan production campaign and supported the liberation of the whole country. after the country was liberated, liu shao-chi and company interfered with the revolution and

construction in our area by pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. in studying chairman mao's telegram again, we feel as if chairman mao were here with us again. we are resolved to follow him in working hard and building a still better nanniwan so as to support the world revolution exclamation"

braving cold early spring winds and treading on ice and snow, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the nanniwan commune brought about a new upsurge in building water conservancy projects. in a few months, the commune built 10 dams and six irrigation canals, and sank five wells. the newly irrigated land is more than the total added since liberation.

a rainstorm struck nanniwan early this summer and a mountain flood broke many dams. more than 6.6 hectares of terraced field and over 66 hectares of crops were destroyed. armed with the yenan spirit and acting on the instruction chairman mao gave in the telegram, all the nanniwan people, united as one, went into action to stubbornly fight against the natural calamity. they made emergency repairs on the water conservancy projects, replanted seedlings, resowed and took measures to ensure that the crops would grow well. they worked hard for seven days and nights to overcome the effect of the calamity.

immediately after this, about half of the crop land of the commune was attacked by sharp frost. the nanniwan people were undaunted. they ran a mao tsetung thought study class in the cave dwelling where chairman mao once stayed. in the class they roundly criticized fatalistic attitude of placing oneself at the mercy of nature. they said with pride: "in the old days, the 359th brigade relied on the yenan spirit to reclaim barren hill slopes and got good harvests. today, with the yenan spirit we can certainly overcome the frost and achieve a good harvest exclamation" working from dawn to dusk the people checked every seedling, replanted those damaged and reploughed or resowed. they wrested a good harvest from the teeth of the second natural calamity.

round the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's telegram, nanniwan has achieved excellent results this year despite natural calamities. total grain output surpassed the bumper harvest year of 1969 by more than 30 per cent.

blaze new trail by self-reliance

the yenan spirit spurs the socialist enthusiasm and creativeness of the revolutionary people. hsiliu brigade in lintung county used to be subject to drought. the peasants intended to build a dam on liukou river to lead water upward from below to irrigate the fields. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution a "specialist" from the former provincial party committee said that it could not be done. this suppressed the people's aspirations. the cadres and people, tempered in the cultural revolution, scathingly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, including trailing behind at a snail's pace and "let specialists alone harness water". they studied the mountains and rivers in the yenan spirit and worked out plans for water conservancy projects based on circumstances, determined to find their own way. they started with an indigenous method and built a dam 25 metres high, 68 metres wide and 120 metres long this spring to irrigate 133 hectares of farmland. construction took just a few months.

formerly, some "specialists" said that long fibre cotton which is valuable could only grow on islands. if cultivation were tried inland it would take seven or eight years to cultivate new strains by cross breeding. but, the cadres and commune members of hsinyeh brigade of a people's commune in hoyang county set their minds to change the world with the yenan spirit. they were determined to break down foreign conventions and find a way. they made several experiments at the same time in cultivating good seeds by cross breeding and combined experiments with production. they cultivated a new strain of long fibre cotton in a short time, called "hsinmian no. 5". it has been tested by the state and proved to be of high quality. the biggest ginned cotton yield a mou (one fifteenth of a hectare) was 122 kilogrammes and per hectare yield of ginned cotton on a large acreage came to a little over one ton.

in the first year of the great 70's the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of hsinyeh brigade studied chairman mao's telegram over and over again and decided to carry the yenan spirit forward. they dibbled seeds into the fields, using only 37.5 kilogrammes of seed to a hectare and planted "hsinmian no. 5" on 17 hectares. a good cotton harvest is in prospect on large tracts of land.

be modest and prudent and keep on advancing

"to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle."

hao shu-tsai, who won the honoured title of labour hero, special class, of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region during the big 1942 campaign for production, after re-studying chairman mao's telegram, pasted these quotations from chairman mao on the wall of his cave dwelling as a constant reminder.

he joined the red army 35 years ago and closely followed chairman mao in heroic battle and repeatedly rendered meritorious service in the revolutionary war years.

he returned to his village in north shensi after liberation. he is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of yenchang county and secretary of the party branch of the tanshihyuan production brigade. in response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", he went to the tachai brigade in shansi province and modestly studied the advanced experience of its poor and lower-middle peasants in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. he tried to find out in what respects his brigade lagged behind the tachai brigade. immediately after his return, he set the pace in a new high tide of the mass campaign to learn from tachai. as a result, farm production has kept developing.

like hao shu-tsai, the national model cotton grower chang chiu-hsiang, who belongs to the pati brigade of the shuangwang commune in weinan county, is an advanced person who remains modest and prudent and makes constant contributions to the revolution.

the cotton-growing team chang chiu-hsiang leads obtained well below 50 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per mou when it was set up 15 years ago. thanks to their efforts in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, summing up their experience in work and modestly learning from the advanced

experience of other places, they raised the per mou yield to 120 kilogrammes (ginned). inspired by the spirit of chairman mao's telegram, they topped that record this year.

the revolutionary masses and cadres in shensi have resolved always to hold high the banner of the yenan spirit and carry this spirit fostered by the great leader chairman mao forward for all time.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China City Develops Industry Rapidly

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Nov. 3, 1970)

workers in nanchang city, capital of kiangsi province in east china, are advancing production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they have held aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and deepened revolutionary mass criticism under the great leader chairman mao's call "unite to win still greater victories".

the electronic, machine building, chemical and light industries in nanchang have expanded rapidly this year. there used to be only one small electronic factory and it produced a simple product and now there are 20 electronic plants turning out a dozen kinds of items. self-sufficiency in light industry for the main items of products has reached 80 per cent. the city now produces more than 100 important products including big water turbines, transformers, wrist watches, bicycles, television sets and paint. the city's total value of industrial output is far above the corresponding period of last year.

nanchang's industry did not have a solid foundation before. the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi kept industry in the city backward. for a long time assembly work and processing were the main industrial undertaking. chairman mao teaches: "a line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. it won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in factories and plants have led the workers in undertaking deep-going, sustained revolutionary mass criticism to sweep away the remaining poisonous influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the cadres and workers of the chingkangshan motor vehicle plant, chiangtung machine tool plant, kiangsi electrical machinery plant and other plants have this year repeatedly studied chairman mao's line, principles and policies on socialist construction. this has raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and ensures that the enterprises advance triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line. workers building the nanchang resin plant conducted revolutionary mass criticism at the work site. they repudiated liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and the tendency of seeking ostentation and blindly copying foreign designs. they worked hard and frugally, made use of the existing simple equipment and revised the original design. this saved the state hundreds of thousands of yuan and speeded up construction.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels mobilized the workers to expose and solve contradictions constantly in the course of firmly grasping the struggle between the two lines. this has stimulated both revolution and production. the workers and cadres in the machine-building, chemical and textile industries were inspired by the victories won by local industry. they carried out revolutionary mass criticism, broke with the idea "there is no more potential to be tapped" and made better use of manpower and equipment. this has accelerated the growth of local industry. in just a few months, 15 new factories were set up and 59 new products added in chemical industry alone.

inspired by the spirit of the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, the revolutionary workers and cadres are summing up their experience conscientiously. they are determined to redouble their efforts to achieve new successes to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland.

CLASS EDUCATION AND PRODUCTION

Constant Class Education Transforms Production in East China's Chekiang Province Brigade

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 3, 1970)

the party branch of shangwang production brigade of shaohsing county, chekiang province, conducts constant class education in recalling the past bitterness and comparing it with the present happiness so as to raise the brigade members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this has played a big role in transforming this barren and poor mountainous village into a prosperous new socialist area.

the brigade is set among a dozen hills and the soil is clayey and stone-strewn. before liberation the people lived a hard life under oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. of the village's 85 households, 14 starved to death and 24 went begging. many peasants worked as farm hands for landlords, or as casual labourers, sedan-chair carriers and wood cutters.

under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants became masters of the country after liberation and embarked on the road to collectivization. tremendous changes have taken place, especially since 1958 under the guidance of the general line, big leap forward and people's commune. this village was land-short before, having only about 0.015 hectares a person. but the shangwang people worked hard and reclaimed over 33 hectares of mountain land and planted it to tea shrubs. they built nearly five hectares of "tachai" type terraced land, built a reservoir with a neighbouring brigade and transformed the soil. per hectare yield rose from about 3.5 tons in 1958 to the present 10.5 tons. they no longer have to rely on the state for grain, though they concentrate on growing tea. the annual output of tea has increased from 600 kilogrammes in 1958 to 52,550 kilogrammes. the steady increase in the brigade's income spurred expansion of the collective economy. the brigade added a tea processing plant, a mill for processing grain and fodder and added more than 50 motors, tea-leaf rolling machines, tractors and other equipment.

Our great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" lighted the way forward for the shangwang people in 1958. brigade party branch secretary wang chin-yu led the poor and lower-middle peasants in drawing up an overall plan for developing production in the mountainous area. this included the decision to reclaim barren hills to grow grain and tea shrubs. a handful of class enemy tried to sabotage the plan. they tried to demoralize the brigade members by saying that "tea shrubs don't grow on the stony hills until the iron tree blossoms". the brigade party branch immediately sensed a sharp class struggle and mobilized the masses to counter-attack the class enemy. at a meeting, an old poor peasant named tung shui-chuan recalled that in the old society the landlord seized all the land and hills and used one nearby mountain as the burial ground for his dog. the peasants were then forbidden to cut wood and herd cattle on the mountain. the landlord once noticed that some cattle had been on the mountain. under the pretext that, in accordance with feudal superstition, this would "damage his family's future", he had the peasant who stood guard on the mountain arrested and beaten within an inch of his life and gaoled. tung shui-chuan said: "shangwang in the old days was a living hell, not because the mountain could not be changed, but because we had no political power in our hands." the past bitterness increased the hatred of the poor and lower-middle peasants for the class enemy and made them more determined in the fight to transform nature. all the people said firmly: "if we follow chairman mao's instructions and rely on our own hands we can accomplish great things".

a battle to improve the natural surroundings began. party branch secretary wang chin-yu led the people in studying chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and his teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." a team was organized to transform the hills. although it was in the dead of winter and the ground was covered with ice and snow, wang chin-yu led the team to the desolate hilly area and they stayed in three mud rooms. they dug a hole in the ground to make stoves. they stayed on the hills and worked day and night for six months. they transformed a dozen barren hill tops and opened up 40 hectares of tea plantations. they carried thousands of tons of silt from the bottom of the ponds up the slopes by shoulder pole to cover the slopes with a layer of good soil and planted tea shrubs.

members of the brigade cooperated with a neighbouring brigade to build a reservoir that irrigated more than six hectares of farmland in their brigade alone. initial success was achieved in transforming farming.

in china's three years of temporary economic difficulties from 1959 to 1961, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi whipped up the evil trend of "san tzu yi pao" (note) in the countryside in an all-out attack on socialism. a few people in the shangwang brigade proposed that it should sell hundreds of tons of vegetables and hundreds of pigs on the free market at high prices so as to boost the income of the brigade.

the party branch saw this as a question of which road the brigade would take. it organized the cadres and members to study chairman mao's "in memory of norman bethune" and educated them in comrade bethune's spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self". the party branch also sponsored meetings at which poor and lower-middle peasants

were invited to recall their past suffering and air their grievances at the class oppression in the old society.

veteran peasant pan ta-mao told one of the meetings how the landlords and capitalists combined to exploit the poor and lower-middle peasants by usury and advancing paltry sums to needy peasants in return for the bulk of the peasants' harvest. "in a famine year," he said, "the price of grain soared. my father was forced to sell my three-year-old younger sister and give my younger brother to another family. my father went begging and another of my younger sisters starved to death." the poor peasant's family history of blood and tears sharpened the hatred of the brigade members for capitalism.

wang chin-yu also organized some of the communist party and communist youth league members and poor and lower-middle peasants to visit neighbouring brigades where the sinister practice of "san tzu yi pao" advocated by liu shao-chi had been carried out. they saw how the "san tzu yi pao" hurt the labouring people and this was a profound lesson. they said: "selling our vegetables and pigs on the free market means taking the capitalist road and going away from socialism. we will never allow this to happen exclamation" the brigade members decided to sell all the pigs to the state and saved tens of tons of vegetables to supply nearby production brigades at prices fixed by the state.

there was a big flood in the shangwang production brigade in 1962. several hectares of farmland were waterlogged. two dykes and over 40 rooms were destroyed, and most of the village was submerged. the collective economy was greatly affected. the brigade party branch organized the commune members to study chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and to review the tremendous changes which had taken place in their area since liberation. the study strengthened their confidence in defeating the natural disaster by self-reliance. in a matter of three months, the commune members removed all the mud and sand deposited on their paddy fields by the flood. they then laid a layer of fertile soil on the land. they repaired the dykes and rebuilt the field ridges. they achieved a good harvest with total grain, output 25 tons above the previous year's. tea output rose by more than thirty per cent.

after a hard struggle over several consecutive years, the brigade's barren hill slopes were transformed into large tracts of lush tea gardens. the socialist collective economy made big progress and income increased. but the farmland of the brigade was limited and the commune members remained dependent on the state for part of their food grain. the poor and lower-middle peasants felt uneasy about this. they told the party branch that they wanted to become self-sufficient in food grain.

bearing this in mind, wang chin-yu, secretary of the brigade party branch, went to peking to participate in the national day celebrations in 1966. to his great happiness, he saw our great leader chairman mao on the tienanmen rostrum on october first. it gave him tremendous strength. later he visited the tachai production brigade, a nationally-known advanced agricultural unit in shansi province, to study its experience. the revolutionary spirit of the tachai people in their living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in their hard struggle also encouraged him. he picked up a clod of soil from a tachai field and brought it home. he told the members of the brigade of his great happiness in seeing our great leader chairman mao and of his determination

to learn from tachai. he showed them the soil he had brought, saying: "the people of tachai are farming hard soil like this for the revolutionary cause. they have made outstanding contributions to the country. we must learn from them to transform nature and become self-sufficient in food grain in three years." the poor and lower-middle peasants endorsed his proposal. the cadres worked with the peasants in the day time to fill in creeks to expand the farmland. in the evenings, the cadres and the commune members studied the three constantly read articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and other works by chairman mao. by dint of a hard struggle lasting three years, they turned five hectares of land into tachai-type fields, expanding the farmland by one third and fulfilling their wish as tea-growing peasants not to depend on the state for food grain.

note: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Minister, Chinese Ambassador Inspect Experimental Tea Cultivation Farm, Fish-Breeding Center

(NCNA-English Kabul, Nov. 1, 1970)

the afghan minister of agriculture and irrigation abdul hakim and chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih went to inspect the experimental tea cultivation farm in kunar province on october 28 and the darunta fish-breeding centre in nangarhar province on the following day.

at the experimental tea cultivation farm, minister hakim had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese personnel helping to build the farm. he went round inquiring in detail about the growth of tea trees and expressed satisfaction with the experimental tea cultivation.

at the darunta fish-breeding centre, minister hakim also had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese personnel working there and had lunch with them.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Holds Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea held a press conference here today for chinese and foreign newsmen.

at the press conference, samdech norodom sihanouk gave an account of the excellent situation in the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and made public a report sent recently from a liberated area in cambodia to samdech norodom sihanouk and samdech penn nouth by khieu samphan, hou yuon and hu nim, members of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea. he also answered questions put forward by newsmen.

the press conference was attended by more than one hundred chinese and foreign newsmen and press officials of foreign embassies here.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Holds Press Conference on Excellent Situation in Cambodian People's War of Resistance against US Aggression, for National Salvation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, held a press conference at the great hall of the people here today, giving an account of the excellent situation in the cambodian people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. at the press conference, he made public a report sent to samdech norodom sihanouk and samdech penn nouth from a liberated area in cambodia recently by khieu samphan, hou yuon and hu nim, leading members of the royal government of national union of cambodia. he also answered questions put by the newsmen.

the press conference was attended by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; doctor ngo hou, member of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of public health, religious and social affairs; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of economy and finance; general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of military equipment and armament; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister delegate to the prime minister; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs; sien an, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic republic of viet nam; and koam leang hac, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in the people's republic of china.

more than 100 chinese and foreign newsmen and press attaches of the embassies of various countries in china were present at the press conference. a responsible member of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association and all members of the albanian journalists' delegation now on a visit in china were also present.

to greet the 17th anniversary of the independence of the kingdom of cambodia which falls on november 9, samdech norodom sihanouk told the press conference in detail about the current excellent situation on the cambodian battlefield.

showing the newsman a sketch map indicating the current military situation in cambodia, samdech sihanouk said that two-thirds of cambodia has already been liberated. this has been confirmed by many western newsmen. quoting some of their reports, he pointed out that ever since last july, the enemy camp has recognized that the n.u.f.k. has already controlled four whole provinces and three-fourths of the other three provinces in the north and northeast of cambodia. since then, the national liberation armed forces (n.l.a.f.) have completely liberated the province of preah vihear, and lon nol's "grand offensive" aimed at driving the n.u.f.k. out of the province of kompong thom has failed lamentably. in kompong thom province, only the city of kompong thom is still in the hands of the lonnolites. but the city is besieged on all

sides by the n.l.a.f. the lonnolites suffered a mortal defeat at the hands of our n.l.a.f. of the n.u.f.k. in a zone west of the mekong which is of very great strategic importance: the zone of kompong thom-preah vihear.

he said that the "fishhook" area in svay rieng province, invaded and occupied by the yankee forces for a time, could not be "held" in the hands of the armed forces of thieu-ky and lon nol. the "fishhook" and the "parrot's beak" areas are today liberated by the n.u.f.k. it is thus apparent that the large-scale aggression launched by nixon on may 1, 1970 against the n.u.f.k. to save lon nol came to naught. the "victory" boasted of by the propaganda machines of nixon is today officially belied by his military men and mercenaries themselves in saigon exclamation

samdech sihanouk said: the n.u.f.k. today has encircled phnom penh almost completely and holds district towns which are within 10 miles of the capital. most of the national routes leading from the capital to the provinces have been cut and controlled permanently by the cambodian people's forces.

he said: western observers said that the very rich region of battambang was "out of reach" of the n.u.f.k. the fact is that the n.u.f.k., while liberating the mountainous region of pailin at the very beginning of its armed resistance there, is now engaged in liberating the plains and in isolating the provincial capital, battambangville.

samdech norodom sihanouk cited a host of facts to refute a despicable lie continuously spread by the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen in phnom penh and saigon which denied the existence of the n.u.f.k. and the n.l.a.f.

he said: we are able to shatter this monstrous calumny without using our own arguments but only by bringing forward the testimonies provided by our enemies and the western press and news agencies.

at the press conference, samdech norodom sihanouk made public a report sent to samdech norodom sihanouk and samdech penn nouth from a liberated area in cambodia recently by khieu samphan, nou yuon and hu nim, leading members of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k.

referring to the situation in the liberated areas, the report said: "the committees of the n.u.f.k. elected by the people have been set up in all the regions under our control at the levels of phum (village), khum (town), srok (district) and khet (province).

"these committees have replaced the enemy administration at the same level. their powers extend to all fields: economic, military, cultural, social, etc. in accordance with the political programme of the n.u.f.k.

"to be more precise, our committees show particular concern to the solution of all the problems affecting the daily life of our compatriots, from the smallest village to the most important urban center, thereby showing the will of our n.u.f.k. to govern the country with the people, by the people and for the people. in the military field, apart from the p.a.f.n.l. (people's armed forces of national liberation) directly under the ministry of national defence, militias led by the ministry of interior have also been set up at the levels of the villages, towns, districts and provinces.

these militias ensure order and security and their principal task is to protect the life and property of the population from being extorted and attacked by the enemy. members of the militia are selected from among the population of the villages. they perform their tasks in the military field as well as in the economic and social fields. they participate in the common life of all the inhabitants, particularly in agricultural production."

the report said: "it is worth mentioning that all our cadres and all our fighters at all levels work and fight without taking any salaries. what is more, they have not even thought of this. the love for the fatherland and the faith in the just cause they are defending are the sole motive force propelling our cadres and fighters to devote all their physical and moral strength and even to sacrifice their lives for the liberation of our beloved fatherland."

in answering newsmen's questions, samdech norodom sihanouk said that the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos are confronted with a common enemy -- the u.s. aggressor, that their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is an inseparable one, and that all actions must proceed from the overall situation in the interest of the common cause of the people of the three countries. in line with the spirit of their summit conference, the people of the three countries in indo-china will continue to unite as one and fight and win victory together, he said.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Ceylonese Ambassador to China Karannagoda

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met the new ceylonese ambassador to china, r.l.a.i. karannagoda, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present at the meeting were n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the ceylonese embassy in peking; and liu chun, leading member of the asian affairs department, and wang hai-jung, leading member of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Military Delegation of Friendship Back in Peking After Its Visit to Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1970)

the military delegation of friendship from the people's republic of the congo led by major joachim yhombi-opango, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, vice-chairman of the permanent commission of the c.p.l. central committee in the army and commander of the army garrisoned in brazzaville, accompanied by tseng shao-tung, a leading member of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon returned to peking by special plane after concluding its visit to yenan, sian, shaoshan, changsha, kwangchow, shanghai and nanking.

major joachim yhombi-opango and the other distinguished congolese guests left peking for other parts of china on october 22. at shaoshan of hunan provine, our great leader chairman mao's birthplace, the distinguished guests visited chairman mao's former residence and the exhibition hall attached to it. they were photographed in front of chairman mao's former residence. in yenan, the historical heartland of the chinese revolution, the distinguished guests visited chairman mao's former residences, the exhibition hall on chairman mao's revolutionary activities in yenan and the exhibition on the history of the chinese people's anti-japanese military and political college. in changsha, they visited chingshuitang, the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and hunan institute for self-study -- places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth. in kwangchow, they visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926. in sian, they visited the site of the former office of the eighth route army. during their visit, major joachim yhombi-opango and the other distinguished guests from the congo spoke highly of chairman mao's great revolutionary activities.

during their stay in kwangchow, shanghai, nanking and sian, the distinguished congolese guests visited a kwangchow unit of the chinese people's liberation army, a navy unit of the east china sea fleet, a factory and a people's commune, saw the modern revolutionary dance drama "the white-haired girl" and a military performance given by militia, and visited china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow and the yangtze river bridge at nanking.

wherever they went, the distinguished congolese guests were warmly welcomed by the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and revolutionary masses.

Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Meet Military Delegation of Friendship from People's Republic of the Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1970)

premier chou en-lai and huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, today met major joachim yhombi-opango, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, vice-chairman of the permanent commission of the c.p.l. central committee in the army and commander of the army garrisoned in brazzaville, and the military delegation of friendship from the people's republic of the congo he is leading. pascal ockyemba-morlende, ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, was present on the occasion.

in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, premier chou en-lai and chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng had a talk and posed for photographs with major joachim yhombi-opango and members of the delegation, who are bongou camille, mondele-ngolo, morlende gaston, madzela louis, n'goyi-m'boko, n'gangouo michel, lebosso jean-rachel, louvouezo, kimfoussia guy, kalina, mafoumba antoine and m'bouaka gregoire, and with ambassador pascal ockyemba-morlende.

present on the occasion were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; huang chih-yung, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; and leading members of the departments concerned tseng shao-tung, yuan hua-ping, ho ying and wang yueh-hsi.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Protocol of Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between Governments of People's Republic of China and Republic of Guinea Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1970)

a protocol of the agreement on the economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of guinea was signed here today.

hao chung-shin, leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, and tibou toumkara, head of the guinean government economic delegation and secretary of state for rural economy and handicrafts, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

also present at the signing ceremony were:

members of the guinean government economic delegation: guinean ambassador to china kamano ansou and director general of agriculture keita selia, and diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in peking;

leading members of the chinese departments concerned including chi peng-fei, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, ho ying, chen mu-hua, chao kang, lu ping and chang shou-ping.

Guinean Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking to Visit Kwangchow and Other Places

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1970)

tibou toumkara, head of the government economic delegation of the republic of guinea and secretary of state for rural economy and handicrafts, and kamano ansou and keita selia, members of the delegation, left peking by air today for a visit to kwangchow and other places, in the company of chao kang, deputy director of a bureau of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

they were seen off at the airport by hao chung-shih, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of other departments concerned including ho kung-kai, chen-mu-hua, lu ping and chang shou-ping.

also present at the airport were malian ambassador to china assane guindo, mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly and diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in china.

Ambassador Kamano Ansou and His Wife Give Banquet for Guinean Government Economic Delegation Visiting China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1970)

ambassador of the republic of guinea to china kamano ansou and his wife gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to china of the guinean government economic delegation led by tibou toumkara, secretary of state for rural economy and handicrafts.

attending the banquet on invitation were vice-minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei; leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih; and leading members of other departments concerned, including chung yu-yi, ting hsi-lin, feng hsi-ku, ho ying, ho kung-kai, chen mu-hua, han hsu, chao kang, lu ping and chang shou-ping.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and his wife, and mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly also attended.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the health of president sekou toure and chairman mao.

in his speech, secretary of state tibou toumkara said: i am very glad to announce on behalf of the government economic delegation of my country that the talks we have just concluded are very successful and have yielded very positive results. this will greatly promote the development of our country and enhance our strength in opposing imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism. at the same time it will

also enlarge and consolidate the militant cooperation between the people's republic of china and the republic of guinea.

he thanked the chinese people for the warm welcome and very friendly reception accorded to the delegation. he said enthusiastically: chairman mao tsetung's brilliant thought illuminates and supports the genuine revolutionary people the world over.

in his speech, hao chung-shih said: the friendly visit to china of the guinean government economic delegation led by secretary of state tibou toumkara has further strengthened the friendship between the people of china and guinea and the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

hao chung-shih said: the guinean government and people persist in africa in opposing imperialism and colonialism, consistently sympathize with and support the just struggle of our people and resolutely stand for the restoration of china's legitimate seat in the united nations. all these are powerful support to and solidarity with the chinese people. we express heartfelt thanks for this.

he added: we believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of china and guinea developed on the basis of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and the five principles of peaceful coexistence will constantly grow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Socialist Party Delegation to China to Participate in Asanuma Commemoration Activities Returns to Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1970)

the japanese socialist party delegation to china headed by hisao kuroda returned to tokyo by air yesterday evening, according to a tokyo report. the delegation had been here for participation in activities commemorating inejiro asanuma, who was assassinated by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries ten years ago.

among the welcomers at the airport were yusaku yayama, socialist diet member; hisao ishino, socialist party member; norio shirato and kyuhei muraoka, secretary general and deputy secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; teiji nagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association; chojuro kawarazaki, well-known japanese actor; and many other japanese friends.

staff members of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office and chen kun-wang, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present at the airport.

in a speech at the airport, kuroda said that the peking rally to mark the 10th anniversary of the death of mr. inejiro asanuma, late chairman of the japanese socialist party, showed that following developments and changes in the situation in the world and in asia in the past ten years, the struggle against u.s. imperialism, the common enemy, by the japanese and chinese people has also developed. today, the people of

japan and other asian countries have formed a broader united front and are waging joint struggle against their common enemies, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

the rally held in peking, he said, conformed to the needs of the situation and the development of the struggle. the rally in commemoration of inejiro asanuma was international in character. its success is a great inspiration to the people and a heavy blow to the enemy.

referring to the speeches made at the rally by mr. kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and leaders of the three delegations to china formed by japanese friends engaged in japan-china friendship movement, kuroda said that they showed that their general objective and orientation are completely the same on the questions of unfolding the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, of the formation of an international united front by the people of japan, china and the rest of asia, and of the realization of the great alliance and great unity of the japan-china friendship movement in japan. this is of positive significance to the formation of a broad united front in japan against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and to the realization of the great unity and great alliance of the japan-china friendship movement which occupies an important position in this united front.

in conclusion, kuroda pledged to make every effort for its success.

Fifth Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1970)

led by tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the japanese socialist party, the fifth delegation of the japanese socialist party to china left here for home by plane today after its friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were: kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; and leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including ting hsi-lin, wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, yen fu, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, lin po and ting min.

ichihei sugiyama and other japanese friends in peking were also present at the airport.

Reactionary Sato Government Holds "Military Parades" of "Self-Defence Forces" and Military Manoeuvres

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1970)

under the pretext of "marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the self-defence forces, the reactionary sato government of japan staged a large-scale "military parade" in tokyo on november 1. "military parades" and military manoeuvres of the three forces were also held in osaka, kobe, nagoya and hiroshima on october 25, according to a tokyo report.

this demonstration of military strength is another criminal act of the japanese militarist forces in frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, and instilling militarist thinking into the minds of the japanese people.

the reactionary sato government mobilized in the "military parade" in tokyo 4,800 ground, maritime and air "self-defence forces" including field unit forces wearing camouflaged uniforms and steel helmets and carrying rifles with fixed bayonets, 350 military vehicles including new-type heavy tanks and "nike" and "hawk" missiles and 100 military planes including f-104 jet fighters. after ending the "inspection ceremony", the reactionary sato government dispatched numerous military vehicles and troops to shinjuku, ginza and other commercial centres in tokyo and staged a demonstration march there. such a "military parade" is unprecedented in scale in the 25 years since the defeat of japanese imperialism.

the fact that some guided-missiles were displayed at the "military parade" further revealed the vicious motive of the japanese militarist forces impatiently to accelerate nuclear armament.

eisaku sato, chieftain of the reactionary japanese government, accompanied by yasuhiro nakasone, director general of the "defence agency" and other military and government chieftains, reviewed the "military parade" in tokyo and made "instructions" to the ground, maritime and air "self-defence forces" taking part in the parade. eisaku sato made a hue and cry about building "military forces in accordance with the national strength", and strengthening the so-called "independent defence" and the japan-u.s. "security system". he also clamoured that in the past 20 years, the "framework" of japan's military power "has been fundamentally completed" and now it is the stage to further "enrich its content". all this has revealed the intention of the japanese reactionaries to carry out arms expansion and war preparations on a still larger scale.

the "military parades" took place when japan-u.s. military collusion was being strengthened further just after sato's talks with nixon and soon after a "national defence white paper" and an outline of the fourth military build-up programme of the japanese "defence agency" were dished up. from the so-called "military parades" it is not difficult to see that the japanese militarist forces are carrying out ideological mobilization for aggression and expansion abroad.

to strengthen arms expansion and war preparations, the reactionary japanese authorities have also set up "recruiting centres" in many places to lure and deceive the jobless youth into joining "self-defence forces".

such militaristic display of the reactionary sato government aroused strong protest among the broad masses of the japanese people. in defiance of the police suppression, people in tokyo and osaka held rallies and demonstrations severely condemning the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for their crimes of reviving japanese militarism. in tokyo, more than 2,500 workers, students and other citizens held two rallies on the afternoon and evening of november 1 at the park in the centre of the city. they also held a demonstration shouting slogans "oppose the revival of japanese militarism exclamation" and "oppose the 'self-defence forces' exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

CPC Central Committee Sends Message of Greetings to 5th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china yesterday sent a message to the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, most warmly greeting the convening of the congress. the message reads in full as follows:

the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea,

dear comrades,

on the occasion of the convening of the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, the central committee of the communist party of china extends, on behalf of the entire membership of the chinese communist party and the entire chinese people, the warmest fraternal greetings to the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea and, through the congress, to the entire membership of the workers' party of korea and the entire korean people.

the workers' party of korea founded personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, is the organizer and leader guiding the korean people to victory of the revolution. under the wise leadership of the workers' party of korea, the korean people, holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, have won brilliant victory in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and made a significant contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations the world over.

the workers' party of korea is leading the korean people in realizing socialist revolution and carrying out socialist construction. since the fourth congress of the workers' party of korea, the industrious and valiant korean people, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, waging arduous struggle and working hard, will successfully fulfil the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy this year and have achieved great successes in socialist economic construction and national defence building.

the convening of the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea will certainly further inspire the heroic korean people to score greater victory in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys and to bring about a new high tide in socialist construction.

the current international situation is excellent. u.s. imperialism has suffered a heavy blow in its aggression in asia and the rest of the world. but unreconciled to its defeat, u.s. imperialism is still making a death-bed struggle. u.s. imperialism is still forcibly occupying south korea and frantically pursuing the policies of aggression and war. revived japanese militarism is actively joining u.s. imperialism in its aggression against korea, vainly attempting to renew its pipe dream of "the greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". the communist party of china and the chinese people resolutely support the korean people in their patriotic just struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the reactionary pak jung hi clique, lackey of u.s. imperialism, and in defence of the independence and for the realization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

china and korea are fraternal neighbours connected by the same mountains and rivers. for a long time, our two parties and two peoples have always been close comrades-in-arms sharing life and death, weal and woe. this militant friendship and revolutionary unity of ours are founded on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism, have grown in the course of protracted struggle against our common enemies, are cemented in blood, and will be everlasting. we are deeply convinced that in face of the staunch militant unity of our two parties and two peoples, the aggression and military adventure of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism against our two countries are doomed to failure.

the communist party of china wholeheartedly wish your congress full success exclamation

long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation

long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and korea exclamation

long live invincible marxism-leninism exclamation

the central committee of
the communist party of china

november 1, 1970

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking from Somalia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 2, 1970)

the chinese government delegation led by li shu-jung, vice-minister of agriculture, returned to peking by air today, after attending the national day celebrations of the somali democratic republic.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned including liang chang-wu, ho ying, chen mu-hua and nan chu-li.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in Britain Fetes Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 1, 1970)

ma chia-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the chinese charge d'affaires in britain, gave a dinner party this evening in honour of nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, now on a visit in britain.

the vietnamese friends accompanying minister nguyen thi binh on the visit and vietnamese comrades in britain attended the party. diplomatic personnel of the chinese charge d'affaires office were also present.

during the party, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms enthusiastically talked about the great victories scored by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the excellent situation in the anti-u.s struggle of the people in the whole indo-china. they expressed the firm belief that the just struggle of the people in indo-china will surely win final victory.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

minister nguyen thi binh arrived here on october 28. during her visit, she made remarks exposing the sheer falsity of the "new initiative" on indo-china recently dished up by the boss of u.s. imperialism, nixon, and pointing out that the vietnamese people will certainly defeat u.s. imperialism and win complete victory.

US

American People Hold Powerful Demonstrations against US War of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1970)

demonstrations protesting against the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indo-china and demanding the immediate withdrawal of all its aggressor troops from indo-china by the nixon administration, were held in dozens of u.s. cities yesterday with thousands upon thousands of american people joining the struggle, according to washington reports. this brought about a new upsurge in the protest movement.

in new york in the east, about 1,000 people held a demonstration and a protest meeting. the demonstrators carried signs reading, "no more phoney peace plans exclamation" and "bring all the troops home now exclamation" in chicago, 5,000 people staged an impressive march starting from the business of the city. in philadelphia, 1,500 people held a demonstration and a meeting. in detroit, more than 2,500 demonstrators marched from wayne state university to the city's downtown area. demonstrations and meetings with participants ranging from several hundreds to several thousands were held in atlanta (georgia), columbus (ohio) and other cities.

in san francisco, seattle, portland, austin, lawrence and other cities in the west and the south, the masses carried placards inscribed with "bring all the troops home now" and other slogans and held marches and meetings in protest against the nixon adminstration's brazen aggravation and expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china in disregard of the american people's opposition.

in the u.s. capital washington, a protest demonstration was held in front of the white house, headquarters of u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon.

this new upsurge of protest demonstrations is a continuation and development of the american people's struggle against the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war and against the nixon administration's aggression in indo-china. terribly scared by the american people's struggle against the war of aggression, nixon recently dished up a "new initiative" on indo-china in an attempt to hoodwink the american people and hide the heinous features of the imperialist aggressors. but the american people dealt nixon's "peace" trick a head-on blow by stirring up another wave of powerful demonstrations. the demonstrators emphasized that nixon's "new peace initiative" was "unacceptable and unworkable". they said, "we are going to expose what we think is president nixon's fraudulent peace plan and we are going to intensify our opposition to the war (of aggression in indo-china)." they pointed out, "it is not 'the radical few', as nixon claims, who oppose his policies. it is the majority of students in america and in the world."

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: New Wrath of American People

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "new wrath of the american people". full text of the article reads: the raging flames against u.s. imperialism's policies of aggression and war burst out once again in the united states. on october 29 when u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon delivered a deceitful speech in san jose, angry masses hurled eggs, stones and bottles at him. on october 31, powerful demonstrations swept dozens of cities in the country. the revolutionary mass movement of the american people is developing vigorously.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out as early as more than 20 years ago: "within the united states, there are people's democratic forces which are getting stronger every day." the march of events has constantly borne out this brilliant thesis.

the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups have seized fabulous profits through aggressive wars while the broad masses of the american people have been thus subjected to deep misery. while slaughtering the peoples in indo-china, u.s. imperialism has massacred black and white people at home. the interests of the u.s. monopoly oligarchy are fundamentally opposed to those of the broad masses of the american people. the contradictions between them are irreconcilable. so long as the reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism has not yet been overthrown, these contradictions will not only always exsist, but will inevitably develop and sharpen with every passing day. it is precisely because of this that the revolutionary struggle of the american people will rise further.

nixon was telling a glaring lie when he said that there is only a "minority" in the united states who opposes the expansion of the war of aggression by u.s. imperialism in indo-china, while most of the people "support" him. he called those who "support" him the "silent majority". nixon has no knowledge of mathematics at all. who after all is the majority and who the minority? it is only too obvious that nixon and his ilk and the american monopoly capitalist class they represent are only a handful while the american workers, the oppressed black people and other minority nationalities, poor peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and other revolutionary people constitute more than 90 per cent of the total population of the country. today, they are no longer the "silent majority", but are the awakening majority, the indignant majority and the fighting majority. the destiny of the united states will invariably be decided by the american people.

u.s. imperialism is beset with troubles at home and abroad, and has a very hard time. in his speech on october 31, nixon cried out in alarm: "if we do not choose the tough-minded approach to violence, we will allow violence to gain a terrible momentum". the u.s. imperialist chieftains who have long resorted to counter-revolutionary "violence" to suppress the american people cruelly are now feeling "terrible" and tremoling in face of the people's violence. the day when the american people's revolutionary strength "gains momentum" which nixon is much afraid of, will be the day of destruction for u.s. imperialism. it can be said with certainty that although the nixon administration carries out fascist suppression of the revolutionary mass movement in the united states with large numbers of reactionary troops and police, it will only stir up greater revolutionary wrath among the american people. the american people will continue to oppose nixon's counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. through the joint struggle of the people of the united states and the world over, the days of u.s. imperialism are numbered.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Delegation from Yugoslav Economic Circles Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 3, 1970)

the delegation from the yugoslav economic circles headed by stojan milenkovicj, vice-president of the yugoslav federal economic association, left here for home by air today. the delegation arrived in peking on october 28 for a visit after visiting china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

on its arrival in and departure from peking, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and others.

yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin was also present.

CHINA ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Delegation Visits Zambia's Border City Livingstone

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 31, 1970)

the chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its head and kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, as its deputy head, accompanied by j. monga, zambian state minister of power, transport and works, and k.h. nkwabilo, minister of state for development and national guidance, flew to zambia's border city livingstone today for a friendly visit.

chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, was also in company with the delegation on the visit.

welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were j.c.p. ngoma, minister of state for southern province; samundengu, governor of livingstone district; siyambango, mayor of livingstone; other officials from the local government and personages of various circles in livingstone.

ngoma, minister of state for southern province, gave a dinner to welcome the chinese government delegation.

in his speech at the dinner, ngoma said: "we do not forget that on the other side of the border, the people of south rhodesia and south africa are still under the rule of colonialism and racism; but we believe that south rhodesia must be free, and that south africa must be free, because africa belongs to the africans."

referring to the friendship between china and zambia, he said, "under the leadership of chairman mao, the people's republic of china helps us to construct the tanzania-zambia railway from dar es salaam to kapiri moosni. the construction of this railway marks the friendship relation between china and zambia. we will retain this friendship relation forever."

fang yi, head of the chinese government delegation, said in his speech: "we have seen with admiration that under the leadership of president kaunda, the industrious and courageous zambian people, in defiance of brute force, have waged unremitting struggle against imperialism and the imperialist-backed white colonialist authorities in rhodesia and the portuguese colonialists and for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty, and have won continuous victories. meanwhile the zambian people have also achieved many successes in the development of national economy, culture and education. the chinese people heartily rejoice over your victories and successes and with you new and still greater victories and successes."

"the profound friendship between the people of china and zambia has been built in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we believe that the friendly cooperation between our two countries will certainly be further consolidated and developed with the joint efforts of our two governments and people," he added.

when fang yi concluded his speech, zambian friends shouted, "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the delegation visited some sights of the city and enjoyed a performance of zambian traditional dances. after the performance, samundengu, governor of the livingstone district presented the chinese government delegation with an african battle-drum and said: this drum is a symbol of solidarity and battle. at the sound of the drum, people immediately come together to fight the enemy.

expressing his high thanks for the gift, fang yi said, "african battle-drum is very popular among the chinese people. it inspires the african people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination."

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Seriously Make A Success of Ideological Revolutionization of Leading Groups

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 29, 1970)

> Leading members of the revolutionary committee of Jushan hsien, Shantung, deal with themselves correctly in accordance with the "one dividing into two" viewpoint, continue to make revolution and advance ceaselessly.-- SCMP Ed.

(From our correspondent) With the assistance of the support-the-Left PLA and in accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Education in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge should be conducted among our comrades so that they will correct their thinking and be good at carrying out investigation and study, summing up experience, overcoming difficulties, committing less mistakes and making a success of their work," the leading members of the Jushan hsien revolutionary committee in Shantung Province, by studying and applying Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way and by continuously raising their consciousness of carrying on with the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, have promoted their own ideological revolutionization and set a new pace in their advance.

Jushan hsien revolutionary committee is an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Shantung Province. It was commended by the provincial revolutionary committee at the first congress of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought held in Shantung Province. After the commendation, a small number of members of the hsien revolutionary committee developed at one time two kinds of ideas and sentiments: Some felt that since the revolutionary committee was commended

and publicized in the press it could be said to have climbed the foothills, though not the summit, of a mountain. Others felt that being an advanced collective the revolutionary committee enjoyed an exalted reputation with the result that the superior organs and the masses would impose higher and stricter demands on itself and henceforth work would be difficult to do. "Satisfaction" in thinking and "difficulty" in work brought "tardiness" in action. There was slackness in study to some extent and work was marked by some evidence of timidity and flinching.

Ordinarily commendation by a superior organ should act as a motive force to boost ideological revolutionization. Why on this score should some people consider it as extra baggage on their shoulders? Bearing this problem in mind the revolutionary committee started a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to study again and again Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Many things may become baggage, may become encumbrances, if we cling to them blindly and uncritically." Its members seriously recalled and summed up the road they had trodden since its formation, using Chairman Mao's concept of "one dividing into two" to make an overall analysis of the conditions of the ideological revolutionization of the revolutionary committee's leading group. They realized that the fact that the revolutionary committee was able to grow into an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought was due to the "struggles" it had waged with the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to its dependence on the assistance of the masses.

The results the revolutionary committee had achieved were still far short of the demands of the Party and the people. Having overcome "satisfaction" in thinking, the committee members made a comparison with the advanced units to find out the gaps between them and consciously set the "yardstick" for remolding the world outlook at the high level of "fighting hard for communism for life" in a continual climb to a new peak of ideological revolutionization.

One day in the middle of June this year, this hsien was suddenly attacked by a 10th-grade typhoon and rainstorms. The life and property of the fishermen along the sea coast were seriously threatened. It was already in the deep of the night when a telephone message reached Shih Heng-ch'ang, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee and member of the Party's leading hardcore of the revolutionary committee. What was to be done? Struggling fiercely against his selfishness, he braved the wind and rainstorm and raced in the small hours of the night to the seashore more than 50 li away from the seat of the hsien. There he personally led the broad masses to battle the fierce wind and vicious waves for three days and nights in succession. Finally the more than 100 fishing craft blown away by the storm were rescued and brought to safety. In addition, over 1,200 mow of edible seaweed was preserved.

Members of the revolutionary committee deeply realized from this incident that only by exerting efforts in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, by regularly applying Chairman Mao's dialectical materialist viewpoint of "one dividing into two" and by

overcoming blindness in thinking could they deal with themselves correctly and succeed in never feeling complacent and continuously forging ahead.

At one stage there developed among members of the revolutionary committee a sense of impetuosity. They were anxious to make a "name" for themselves and produce something spectacular in production. They felt that without passing the tough test of material achievements they could ill afford to speak as an advanced collective. They therefore buried themselves in work, and the phenomenon of "calling out for giving first place" to politics but actually "putting it in second place" made its appearance at one time. The result was that production tasks were not satisfactorily fulfilled.

At first, some comrades of the revolutionary committee thought that "impetuosity" was a sense of positivity and that the few problems which had arisen were problems concerning methods of work. For this reason, despite the holding of several discussion meetings, little improvement was made. Where did the reason lie? Again and again they studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." They then led everybody to use the viewpoint of one dividing into two to make a serious analysis of "impetuosity." They realized that "impetuosity" was merely the superficial appearance of a thing. Hidden behind "impetuosity" was a negative factor of the desire to maintain the advanced status and preserve its honor. In appearance "impetuosity" of this nature seemed to be revolutionary but in essence it implied very narrow-minded individualism and small group mentality. This alone was the essence of the problem.

Then they organized everybody to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teachings, "Politics is the commander, the soul of everything" and "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." They relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist black wares peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, such as "production first" and "good production means good politics." They unfoleded "3-recollection" activities, namely, recollecting past bitterness and thinking of present happiness, recollecting past bitterness and thinking of the power now in their hands, and recollecting the experience gained and lessons learned from the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the materialization of the leading groups' ideological revolutionization. They combated selfishness and repudiated revisionism. In this way they further heightened the awakening of the members of the revolutionary committee to giving prominence to proletarian politics and to remolding the world outlook. They raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. They succeeded in doing the following: in the performance of work fundamentals should first be grasped; in holding meetings experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought should first be discussed; and in making decisions constructive proposals to strengthen ideological revolutionization should first be determined.

The correct handling of the relationship between revolution and production and the grasping of fundamentals considerably stimulated the enthusiasm for socialism among the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members and promoted the rapid development of production. Within a very short space of time a large number of water conservation construction projects were being carried out. According to the original plan the Huachiat'uan reservoir was to take two years to build. But, because the cadres had manned the first line and carried on with the work against rising waters, the project was triumphantly finished in 81 days.

In the course of solving the problem of sense of impetuosity among some members of the revolutionary committee they deeply realized that when contradictions were exposed and resolved, superificality must be overcome and one must know how, through the superficial appearance of a thing, to grasp the essence of a problem. Only thus could exposure reach the vitals and resolution touch the fundamentals to enable ideological revolutionization to continuously rise to a new level.

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MASS INDOCTRINATION

Take Lead in Study and Application in Close Coordination with Three Great Revolutionary Struggles

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 29, 1970)

> Leading cadres at all levels on the industrial and communications fronts of Wuhan, taking the lead in studying and applying Mao's philosophic concepts in a living way, have effectively promoted ideological revolutionization, scientific thinking, and the vigorous development of both revolution and production.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Wuhan, October 28) Cherishing deep proletarian feelings for the great leader Chairman Mao, the leading cadres of various levels on the industrial and communication fronts in the Wuhan area, by taking the lead in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in close combination with the practice in the three great revolutionary movements, have powerfully promoted revolutionary thinking and scientific thinking and propelled the vigorous development of revolution and production.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party the leading cadres of various levels on the industrial and communication fronts in Wuhan, through studying the communique of the plenary session, greatly heightened their understanding of the great significance of study of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. However, some comrades felt that since they had already had many years of experience in work "to study or not to study was not a matter of much importance to them." There were also comrades who claimed that "being busy with work they had no time to sit down and study."

This disregard for study amounted in substance to an erroneous tendency toward empiricism and routinism. In view of this state of affairs the leading groups of many departments and units on the industrial and communication fronts in the Wuhan area extensively unfolded "2-recall-and-1-look" activities, i.e., recalling the history of the 2-line struggle within the Party, recalling the experiences gained and lessons learned from the revolutionary struggles before and after the great cultural revolution, and looking at the current excellent situation and at the heavy responsibilities shouldered by the leading cadres of various levels. Through these activities the leading cadres of various levels further raised their consciousness of studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking.

Through recalling the history of the 2-line struggle within the Party many leading cadres of the Ch'angchiang shipping company realized profoundly that study and application of philosophy had always been the instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao. Leading cadres of various levels had repeatedly been taught by Chairman Mao to use Marxist-Leninist dialectical materialism and historical materialism to arm themselves and to overcome their blindness and strengthen their self-awakening.

Now, after the great proletarian cultural revolution of more than four years the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i has been completely destroyed. The mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation on various fronts is continuing to develop in depth and breadth. An upsurge of socialist revolution and socialist construction is taking shape. The call by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party to the whole Party to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is of very great significance in thoroughly eradicating the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, in carrying struggle-criticism-transformation through to the end and in winning new and still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Some leading members of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works revolutionary committee, recalling what they themselves had gone through before and after the great cultural revolution and what they had experienced and learned in the course of their work after the formation of the works revolutionary committee, strongly felt an urgent need for the leading cadres to make a success of their study of philosophy.

At an earlier stage of their work the leading members of the works revolutionary committee did not satisfactorily arm their heads with Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and did not dare to expose contradictions with courage. As a result, revolution throughout the works stagnated and the volume of production fluctuated. Later on, they followed Chairman Mao's instruction, "The law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the world," went deep into the shifts and work groups of workshops and led the broad masses to expose, analyze and resolve contradictions, and a notable change immediately took place in the appearance of revolution and production throughout the works.

They said that only by grasping Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking could they bring about ideological revolutionization in a still better way and consciously act according to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Otherwise, they added, they would deviate from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and would lose the power of leadership.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously; only then will they be able to systematize and synthesize their experience and raise it to the level of theory, only then will they not mistake their partial experience for universal truth and not commit empiricist errors."

Many leading cadres on the industrial and communication fronts in the Wuhan area, after repeatedly studying this instruction of Chairman Mao's, criticized empiricism and routinism which disregarded study. They realized that both empiricism and routinism were idealistic and metaphysical things. Experience was quite precious but pure experience in work could not be a substitute for Mao Tse-tung's thought. It would be highly dangerous to be satisfied with one's own experience.

Other comrades said that being busy with work was a practical problem but this definitely could not be the reason for relaxing one's efforts in study. The busier the work, the more tense the struggle and the greater the need for guidance from Mao Tse-tung's thought. Hence, the busier the person the more consciously he should persevere in study.

With a rise in understanding an upsurge soon unfolded itself among the leading cadres of various levels on the industrial and communication fronts throughout the city to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living way. Many units organized philosophy-study groups in which the leading cadres took part. And, apart from "daily reading," quite a number of units also set up a system whereby one day each week was set aside for study. In accordance with the "little but essential" principle Chairman Mao's illustrous works, such as "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" were studied in earnest.

Since the first ten days of October enterprise units, such as Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, Ch'angchiang Navigation Company, Wuhan Heavy-Duty Machine Tools Works and Wuhan Boiler Factory, and departments of Wuhan municipality, such as the No. 1 Light Industry Bureau, the Mechanical and Electrical Works Bureau and the Radio Industry Bureau have respectively held discussion meetings of their leading cadres on the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. At these discussion meetings the heads of various bureaus and factory enterprises took the lead in talking about application. The leading cadres took the lead in studying, discussing and applying the philosophic thinking. This promoted living study and application among the masses and produced a new situation in the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works on the entire industrial and communication fronts.

A notable characteristic of the current movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking among the leading cadres of various levels on the industrial and communication fronts in the Wuhan area is that the cadres, proceeding from the actual situation and bearing in mind the practical problems of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, are studying and applying the thoughts in the course of struggle.

Through firmly grasping class struggle the river bank machine works section of the Wuhan Railway Sub-bureau, originally a unit with "long-standing, big and difficult" problems, repulsed the frenzied attacks of a handful of class enemies and became overnight an advanced unit of the whole city. In these circumstances, however, some of its cadres developed ideas

of peaceful lethargy in the belief that they could now relax because they had done more or less enough for the class struggle. As a result, the class enemies availed themselves of the opportunity to carry out activities.

Members of the leading group of this machine works section studied again and again Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle," and realized that the idea that they had done "more or less enough" for the class struggle was in reality an erroneous idealistic and metaphysical viewpoint. Through studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, they further recognized the protracted, complex and zigzagging nature of class struggle and raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Thereafter, the leading members of the section's Party committee and revolutionary committee persisted in going deep into the basic level to conduct investigation and study, analyzing everything with the viewpoint of classes and class struggle, seeing disquiet from a state of calm and firmly holding the initiative in class struggle. In this way they scored new victories in their struggle against the enemy.

Another notable characteristic of the movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works among the leading cadres of various levels on the industrial and communication fronts in the Wuhan area is the use of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking to guide the solution of the practical problems arising from the struggle for production.

The Wuhan Municipal Kotien Industrial Chemicals Plant is a factory producing industrial chemicals and insecticides. During one period this plant never showed an appreciable rise in output. In the course of the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, leading members of the plant's revolutionary committee studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction." They grasped the production of caustic soda which directly affected the output of other products. They mobilized the masses and unfolded technical innovations. This increased the capacity for caustic soda production by 40 percent and promoted a rise in the output of other products.

However, following the rise in the output of caustic soda there emerged a new imbalance--a "surplus" of chlorine. At that time some one advocated reducing the output of caustic soda to keep the balance. Bearing this problem in mind the plant's revolutionary committee studied again and again Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Contradictions arise continually and are continually resolved; this is the dialectical law of the development of things." Members of this committee realized that this imbalance was an inevitable phenomenon of the development of production and must not be offset by slowing down the production of caustic soda and that adaptation to circumstances was the only way to forge ahead in the flush of victory.

Thereupon they mobilized the broad masses of workers of the whole plant to rack their brains and think of methods of tapping the latent power of the existing equipment. Successively they expanded the production of synthetic hydrochloric acid and phenyl chloride and solved the problem of surplus chlorine. This raised the output of various products of the whole plant to a new level and created the highest output record in history for the same period.

In the course of their living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking the leading cadres of various levels on the industrial and communication fronts in the Wuhan area also paid special attention to rectifying the phenomena, evident when they studied in the past, of linking their study more with transforming the objective world than with transforming the subjective world and more with the problems of the masses than with the problem of their own. They combined their study of philosophy with that of the "three constantly read articles." They combined their struggle against selfishness and repudiation of revisionism with their criticism of idealism and metaphysics. They also exerted great efforts in revolutionizing their own thinking.

Not long ago the Wuhan United Meat Processing Plant wanted to rebuild a large cold storage. The workers suggested that they should foster the spirit of self-reliance and rebuild the cold storage with their own hands. But the deputy chairman of the plant did not agree with them and was in favor of inviting a specialized unit to undertake the work. Later the workers successfully built the cold storage with their own hands. The vice chairman learned a great lesson from this event. With this problem in mind he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles" and philosophic works and came to realize that the bourgeois word "selfishness" was at work when he declined to let the masses build the cold storage with their own hands. He was afraid of taking risks and of being criticized if the workers failed to make a success of the job. His fear of this and that was in reality prompted by worries about possibly losing his reputation and position. At the same time it was also a manifestation of his lack of confidence in the masses. He did not really understand the fundamental principle of historical materialism, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Through study he further raised his consciousness, and the masses welcomed the recounting of his experience in study and application.

* * *

Strengthening Leadership Is the Key To Conducting "Everyday Reading" Well

- experience of Party branch of Liuchuang brigade, Ch'iliying commune, in leading commune members to maintain "everyday reading"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 1, 1970)

How should "everyday reading" for members of rural people's communes be conducted well? The Party branch of Liuchuang brigade, Ch'iliying commune, Hsinhsiang hsien, Honan Province, has acquired this experience: The key lies in strengthening leadership.

This brigade established the "everyday reading" system in September 1968. In the past two years and more, members of the leading groups at various levels took the lead in study and application, daringly fought against the non-proletarian ideas in their minds and against the class enemies, tightly grasp class education and, in the course of practice, found a system of study suitable to the local characteristics, thereby guaranteeing unfailing perseverance in "everyday reading" and continuously raising the level of "everyday reading."

Giving Prominence to Politics, Adopting a Correct Attitude Toward "Everyday Reading"

The very busy season for "three-autumn" work arrived not long after this brigade established the "everyday reading" system. One day, many commune members went to the fields to work before the "everyday reading" had started. Shih Lai-ho, Party branch secretary, looked into the matter and discovered that some cadres slackened study when farm work was busy and, under their influence, the masses also gave up "everyday reading."

Some cadres said: "Farm work is very busy at present. It is all right if we all carry out study consciously. We don't have to stick to the 'everyday reading.' We can seriously study again after reaping the autumn crops and growing the wheat."

Some other cadres said: "Our Liuchuang brigade is an old advanced unit. An advanced unit relies on high output. We shall not have our say, still less gaining the title of an advanced unit any longer, if we do not produce high output, even if we study with still better results."

These living ideas among the cadres could be boiled down to one point, that is, they failed to put in a right position the relationship between politics and production. Accordingly, members of the leading groups of the brigade and the production teams made use of the time at night to intensively run the study class for a term. They presented countless facts, showing the importance of giving prominence to proletarian politics and the danger resulting from the failure to give prominence to proletarian politics.

One of these incidents was: One year, during the season for "three summer" work, some cadres slackened politics and set aside some time for production alone to the neglect of study. As a result, some people lost their bearings. They were bent on earning more wage points. They exclusively pursued speed in work. This impaired the quality of production. Dominated by this kind of thinking, a technician did not report on the rot of seeds caused by prolonged soaking in water. The maize seeds in more than 250 mow of land did not sprout 10 days after they were sown. There was no other choice but to sow fresh seeds. The crop was reaped in autumn and it was discovered that these 200-odd mow of maize fields yielded some 30,000 catties of maize less than the same area of land of similar conditions.

"Historical experience merits attention." Members of the leading groups of the brigade and its production teams used Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze this incident and drew two conclusions:

First, advanced thinking is a prerequisite to high yield. In the last analysis, Liuchuang brigade obtained stable and high yields in the past years in succession because it gave prominence to proletarian politics and used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate men and to guide production. If we are not aware of this basic problem, refuse to accept the lesson of the decrease in the output of the more than 200 mow of maize fields, and blindly carry the load of "an old advanced unit," we shall really be ignorant and have no right to speak.

Second, the busier we are in work, the more we should give prominence to proletarian politics and tightly grasp "everyday reading." In the busy farming season, crops are grown in rotation, time presses and intensity of labor is great, so that the struggle between the "public" and the "self" is comparatively violent and the class enemies also take the chance to make trouble. Therefore, it is necessary to use Mao Tse-tung's thought more intensively to arm the masses and, in particular, the members of the leading group, so as to make all preserve the surging revolutionary fighting spirit forever and see through the class enemy's sabotage and conspiracy at any time, and to guarantee victorious progress of production. The idea that "we don't have to stick to 'everyday reading' during the busy farming season and we can study seriously again after reaping the autumn crops and growing the wheat" means giving prominence to politics and production in turn and reflects renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacy that "production comes first." If this "Liu's poison" is not eliminated, not only is it impossible to guarantee "everyday reading" during the busy farming season, but "studying seriously" will also become an empty word during the slack farming season.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To decide the policy of work in accordance with the actual conditions is the most fundamental method of work all communists must bear firmly in their minds." With their thinking enhanced, members of the leading group of Liuchuang brigade, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, again analyzed the actual conditions of the "three-autumn" work during the very busy farming season and made fresh arrangements of the time of study. They suggested that the time of study should change in different seasons and the place of study should change according to the

change of crops grown, so as to guarantee that "everyday reading" would go on constantly. On this basis, they continuously summed up their experience. In the past two years and more, they gradually set up a system of study suitable to the local conditions. The main aspects of this system were:

(1) "Everyday reading" is conducted generally with a production team as the unit and, when necessary, is carried out intensively in the whole brigade for disseminating Chairman Mao's latest directives and holding "discussion and application" meetings on a large scale.

(2) In the very busy farming season, "everyday reading" is conducted with a temporary job group as the unit. Each group has a backbone element for exercising unified leadership over study and production. The place and the time of study are decided according to the different conditions of each group. Study may be conducted in the village or in the fields; it may be carried out before work starts and during the rest hour.

(3) In winter and spring, it is too cold for work early in the morning. "Everyday reading" generally takes place at about seven in the morning. In summer and autumn, it is a bit too hot for work in the fields at noon, so that study is arranged to be held around 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

(4) On festivals and holidays, the commune members do "everyday reading" after getting up in the morning, so that they find it convenient to visit relatives and friends and to do other household labor.

(5) On the livestock-breeding farm and pig farm and in the orchard, timber yard, vegetable garden, and a factory run by the production team, the time of study is arranged separately according to the concrete conditions in each unit. The contents of study are generally specified in a unified manner by the brigade.

Strengthening Class Education, Raising Consciousness In "Everyday Reading"

The Party branch of Liuchuang brigade was of this opinion: The ideological base of the "everyday reading" is to raise the class consciousness of the masses and to arouse the poor and lower-middle peasants' class feeling of infinite love for Chairman Mao. With the work in this respect done well, the cadres and the masses will consciously read Chairman Mao's books, obey Chairman Mao's sayings and act according to Chairman Mao's instructions.

With production developed, this brigade already have had some powered mills and the poor and lower-middle peasants also have now tile-roofed houses to live in. To give the commune members class education and to make them not to forget the class sufferings, the whole brigade set aside about a month's time around the Chinese New Year's Day every year for carrying out activities of recalling past bitterness and thinking about the present happiness. Members of the leading groups of the brigade and the production

teams take the lead in these activities. In the monthly and the quarterly ratings, they, proceeding from class education, induce all to select quotations from Chairman Mao to study with the proletarian feeling in mind.

Class education gives very remarkable results. Chao Hsiu-shen, a communist, was responsible for leading forestry and vegetable production. In the old society, five members of his family died of hunger. After the liberation, in the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought, he won emancipation and served as a cadre. His life improved with each passing day. But, because he did not study Chairman Mao's works, he retrograded steadily. He did not labor actively, did not work hard and refused to live frugally. After the "everyday reading" system was set up, the brigade Party branch told him to lead the study of the forestry group. He often slackened study under the pretext of being busy with production.

Class education made Chao Hsiu-shen rejuvenate with revolutionary youth. With tears in his eyes, he told about the miseries his family formerly suffered. Filled with joy, he talked about the happy life he was leading today. He said: "I am a communist. But I have forgotten the sufferings in the old society and great leader Chairman Mao's teachings. If I go on in this way, I shall fail to live up to the name of a communist and shall lose my feeling for poor and lower-middle peasants." Now, he not only studies Chairman Mao's works diligently, but also actively organizes the comrades of the forestry and vegetable groups to carry on the "everyday reading." When man changes, the land and production will also change. Last year, only 800 catties of bamboo sprouts were obtained in each mow of land; 5,000 catties have been reaped from each mow of land this year. The apple trees managed by them yielded some 10,000 catties last year but has given a yield of more than 20,000 catties this year.

Liuchuang brigade continuously raises the level of the activities of recalling past bitterness and thinking about present happiness. Now, they can consciously link these activities with the long-range target of communism and the aiding of world revolution.

After each activity of recalling past bitterness and thinking about present happiness, the brigade Party branch often organizes the masses to make use of the time of "everyday reading" to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings: "The proletariat must emancipate not only itself but mankind as a whole. Without emancipating mankind as a whole the proletariat cannot achieve its final emancipation." "China ought to make a still greater contribution toward humanity."

After each study session, they all raise higher their ideological level. They say: "The laboring people in the world have their own history of miseries. We should not think only of ourselves. We must think of the Chinese people and the people of the world. If we forget the emancipation of mankind as a whole when we have emancipated ourselves, we shall be confining our scope to our small families. This is not the revolutionary thinking of the Chinese poor and lower-middle peasants who are led by Chairman Mao.

Tightly Grasping Class Struggle, Pushing Forward the Continuous, Deep-Going Development of "Everyday Reading"

The Party branch of Liuchuang brigade has learned from practice that perseverance in "everyday reading" is a great revolution. It may be interfered with by non-proletarian ideas of various kinds. The class enemies also will take all opportunities to carry out sabotage. Therefore, only by tightly grasping the link of class struggle shall we be able to consolidate and develop the achievements of "everyday reading."

For some time, a few youths suddenly became less enthusiastic in "everyday reading." They came late or left early, and were absent-minded. Some cadres saw this and criticized them several times, but the results were not remarkable. At a "recall past bitterness and think of present happiness" meeting organized by the Party branch, these youths were given class education in depth and lifted the lid of class struggle on their initiative. In "everyday reading," the poor and lower-middle peasants often used Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze the activities of the class enemies and to criticize the bourgeois ideas. They continuously raised their class consciousness and became more determined to take the socialist road. A rich-peasant element who had not gone through remolding successfully saw that his time worsened with each passing day. Under the pretext of story telling, he tried to infuse capitalist ideas into the minds of the youths, in a frenzied attempt to sabotage "everyday reading."

The practice of class struggle educated the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants as well. "We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports." They deeply realized the importance of "everyday reading" and consequently became more conscious in fostering the proletarian affection in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way.

Now the poor and lower-middle peasants and the cadres of Liuchuang brigade tightly grasp class struggle. They uncover any sabotage activity of the enemy as soon as they find it.

When cotton seeds were sown this year, drought was very serious and the tasks were very heavy. During "everyday reading," the brigade Party branch organized all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victories."

The poor and lower-middle peasants suggested: "We should be resolute and surmount every difficulty. We must pay close attention to growing cotton well in 1,000 mow of land. We must completely wipe out imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries." Technically, they adopted the method of "making a small hole, putting cotton seeds in it and filling it with wet earth," and strove to make all cotton sprouts survive.

A landlord element who had not been successfully remolded overtly opposed the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions by the poor and lower-middle peasants. He intentionally spread dry earth on the cotton fields. Pien Hsiu-ying, a member of the Party branch committee, at once saw through the enemy's conspiracy and called a criticism meeting in the field to criticize and struggle against the class enemy. After this struggle, all worked more vigorously. In only three days, they finished sowing cotton seeds in 1,000 mow of land.

The overwhelming majority of the commune members of Liuchuang brigade have now cultivated the habit of "everyday reading." They often select quotations from Chairman Mao to study with their problems in mind. They often hold discussion. After the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Congress was published, they immediately responded to the call "Continuously and penetratingly carry out the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought" released in the communique. They are determined to raise their consciousness in continuing revolution to a new level, to make new achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production, and to make new contributions toward aiding world revolution!

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
  Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Boldly Using the Educated Youths on the First Line of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 4, 1970)

Our brigade has five educated youths who have come from the city. In the past year and more, we have not only actively helped them temper themselves and grow up in the course of labor, but also boldly used them on the first line of struggle-criticism-transformation and perseveringly strengthened re-education for them in the course of using them. As a result, they very quickly raise their consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines. Now, three of them have become activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Is it necessary to use the educated youths on the first line of struggle-criticism-transformation? The leading group of our brigade has gone through the struggle between the two ideas of "fear" and "daring." What do they fear? Some people say: "Struggle in the countryside is complicated. The educated youths are inexperienced. Can they refrain from mistakes during the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign?" Some other people say: "They are too young to be entrusted with work. What should we do if they make mistakes damaging the struggle-criticism-transformation movement?"

Most comrades are of this opinion: Complexity in struggle is precisely a favorable condition for bringing up successors to the revolution. A fine steed cannot be trained in the courtyard; an evergreen pine does not grow in a flower pot. A revolutionary successor must be trained and grow up in the storm. If one dares not jump into the water for fear of taking a mouthful of it, how can he learn to swim? If we fear that they make mistakes and just let them watch without taking part in the fight, how can they be trained to be successors to the revolution? The two different ideas are opposed to each other.

Fear of mistake and losses looks like good intention and responsibility for the revolution. Actually this idea is erroneous. We find, through an analysis, that this idea is incorrect chiefly in three points: The fear of damage to the revolution is incorrect; the understanding of the law of class struggle is incorrect; the aim of training of revolutionary successors is incorrect.

Comrades who show incorrect fear of damage to the revolution confine their scope to the probable "loss" in work at present and fail to see the long-range "gain" and, moreover, do not see that "loss" can be turned into "gain." In the storm of class struggle, the educated youths will possibly make some mistakes if they are used boldly on the first line of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and it seems our work at present may be slightly damaged. But, through tempering in the storm of class struggle, the educated youths improve their skills of struggle and may grow up very quickly

to be successors to the revolution. Apart from this, things always progress in the course of continuously resolving contradictions. Making mistakes on the first line of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement is not an entirely bad thing. When a contradiction has been exposed, and if we promptly grasp it and conscientiously resolve it, the educated youths will learn a lesson and acquire more skills, the struggle-criticism-transformation movement will be pushed one step forward, and a bad thing will change to be a good thing.

Comrades who have incorrect understanding of the law of class struggle only see that the educated youths are inexperienced and are easily hit by the class enemy's sugar-coated bullets, and it never comes to their minds that in the class society, class struggle changes independent of man's will, and if you don't hit him, he will hit you. If we evade the contradictions, only see that they are inexperienced, and dare not use them in struggle, the class enemies and the various kinds of non-proletarian ideas will attack us as they use to. Only by using them courageously, leading them actively to conscientiously remold their world outlooks in the storm of class struggle, strengthening their immunity and increasing their power of discrimination, can we train the educated youths into successors to the revolution. The educated youths say this well: "Instead of just hearing and seeing, we had better fight against the class enemy directly."

Comrades who lack a correct aim of the training of revolutionary successors do not understand that training revolutionary successors is an important thing in preventing and opposing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They only want the educated youths to take part in struggle without causing mishaps and making mistakes. They think this is the aim. They do not see that we want to bring up successors to the revolution, who can be brought up only in struggle and not in a hot-house.

With thinking unified, we persevere in using the educated youths as a backbone force on the first line of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. They treat, use and help them as the backbone elements in the village. They periodically analyze their living ideas, periodically help them conduct a small rectification campaign on the battleground, and periodically help them conduct a small rectification campaign on the battle-ground, and periodically summon them to a discussion and application meeting. They courageously lead them to "swim in a spot where the wind is the strongest and the current flows rapidly" and courageously assign them hard tasks to fulfill. When assigning them tasks, they first assign them the thought and the method. When the tasks have been fulfilled, they help them sum up and improve their experience. Acting in this way for one year, they effectively raise the educated youths' consciousness in class struggle and push forward the deep-going development of the struggle-criticism-transformation.

- Yüan Ch'eng-ming, vice chairman of revolutionary committee of Chuanghushang brigade, Tashafa commune, Ku-an hsien, Hopei Province

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"IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTIONIZATION"

East China Commune Member Tells How He Revolutionized Family with Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Nov. 5, 1970)

a member of the fucheng people's commune in kiangsi province, east china, tells how he helped his family revolutionize their thinking through a family mao tsetung thought study class. following is his article entitled "mao tsetung thought lights up my home".

i am tseng chao-hsien, a member of the nienfu production team of the hsiaoshan production brigade of the fucheng commune in huichang county, kiangsi province. my family of nine includes my mother and my wife and six children. under the bad influence of the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, some members of my family were pretty selfish and found it hard to change. we started a family mao tsetung thought study class during the great proletarian cultural revolution and this brought big changes. the three generations are studying chairman mao's writings, following his teachings, acting according to his instructions and are loyal to our great leader chairman mao.

the struggle between devotion to the public and self-interest was fairly sharp in my family. my wife often grumbled that i neglected the family after i became a production team cadre. my mother usually sided with my wife and used to nag me. the contradictions were quite tense.

then came our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "running study classes is a good method and many problems can be solved in them." that gave me the idea that we could probably iron out our differences if we ran a family study class and we all acted in line with chairman mao's teachings. but when i first raised the suggestion, my mother and wife didn't agree. they said they were busy with household chores and had little schooling. they doubted if they could study well. then i remembered chairman mao's teaching on the movement in the army for pouring out grievances (the wrongs done to the labouring people by the old society and by the reactionaries) and the three check-ups (on class origin, performance of duty and will to fight). it suddenly dawned upon me -- yes, i should start by awakening their class feelings.

we were eating supper one evening when i said: "ma, you cook a wonderful meal. our family never ate so well in the old days." my wife immediately broke in, pointing to our seven-year-old yao-ping. she said: "i was sold as a child-bride when i was no bigger than yao-p'ing. i was often beaten and cursed, and not a day passed that i didn't cry. if i talked for days, i'd never come to the end of all i suffered. liberation snatched me from the tiger's jaws."

mother, who is 70 years old, became upset. through her tears, she told the bitter history of our family. my grandfather was fleeced by the landlord and had neither land nor house. he was forced to sell four children. he toiled till he died, and his body lay exposed in the wilderness. father started working as a farmhand as a boy, and the family was always poor and hungry. once he was away to earn a living as a coolie, but he was robbed and beaten within an inch

of his life by robbers. he came home, but we had no money for a doctor and soon he died.

we talked and talked, and forgot to eat. tears ran down our cheeks, and then we looked at the portrait of chairman mao. we had so much to say about chairman mao exclamation i said: "chairman mao is our great liberator. we must follow his teachings and follow his instructions. how can we show our gratitude to him other than by whole-hearted service to the collective and the revolution exclamation"

my wife was moved. she said: "when we think of how we suffered in the old society, we poor and lower-middle peasants should use our political power even better. if we lost political power, we'd be back in misery again. i didn't want chao-hsien to become a cadre because he'd have less time with the family. that's forgetting the past and giving up political power. i was ungrateful to chairman mao exclamation" my mother broke in: "our family should act as chairman mao teaches and follow him generation after generation."

then i explained that our discussion was in fact a mao tsetung thought study class. we all happily agreed: "we should always have a study class like this." since then we have held study classes whenever problems arise in our family or to keep up with what's going on. all of us, old and young, make efforts to put mao tsetung thought in command of our family.

the production team wanted to expand the acreage of early rice this spring. since part of the vegetable plots for the commune members was on wet land, the team decided to set it aside for rice and allocate dry land instead. but there was not enough dry land to go round. i thought to myself: i'm a communist party member and should work for the interests of the vast majority of the people of china and the world in the spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self". i thought our family should make do with less. the children agreed, but my mother and wife did not and grumbled with me. this wasn't a question of vegetable plots, but a reflection of the two world outlooks in my family and ought to be solved in the family study class.

my daughter chu-ying read out loud chairman mao's work "in memory of norman bethune" with feeling as we all sat in a circle in front of chairman mao's portrait that evening. then the children all wanted a chance to speak. they said that norman bethune thought only of the revolution and the liberation of all mankind and not of personal losses. "we must learn his communist spirit," they said. they cited many instances of how the poor and lower-middle peasants in the team should love for the public interest and the revolution. they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line of "san tzu yi pao" (note) and helped their mother see that this revisionist line was still influencing her. they raised good arguments that made sense to my mother and wife. they saw the matter in a different light and agreed. they said: "the children have a high political consciousness and what they say is true. we pledge to follow chairman mao in taking the socialist road." mother took the initiative to hand over to the team forty baskets of good manure which she had collected for our use. my wife became more active in collective productive labour. when the commune members suggested that she get more work points for her extra work, she refused, explaining: "i'm prepared to devote myself to the revolution and follow the socialist road heart and soul exclamation "

one evening last march, i got the family to study the constitution of the communist party of china. i read and explained every sentence to them and they listened very attentively. my mother smiled and said: "how good it would be if all the poor people in the world are free from exploitation and oppression by local tyrants and landlords and live a good life like us exclamation" my wife also asked about this or that point with great interest. new party constitution raised the ideology of the whole family to the level of world revolution and communism. i said: "it will take all our effort to abolish imperialism, revisionism and reaction. chairman mao says to us poor and lower-middle peasants: 'china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity'. what should we do?" my wife then said: "we must help the poor people of the world get emancipated. our family must count every penny and make every penny count. we must be hard-working and frugal to support the state." the whole family agreed. we took actions at once. we saved 175 kilogrammes of grain in the course of a few months.

the study of the party constitution helped us understand that our family study should link the bitterness of our family in the old society with the bitterness of tens of thousands of class brothers all over the world, link the fate of our family with that of all poor people and revolutionize our family to continue the chinese revolution and the world revolution. in one word, we should link our family study with practice and start from daily life. in this way, we can keep raising our political consciousness and make progress.

invincible mao tsetung thought illuminates my family. my wife and i were selected good commune members this year. my mother has been invited to talk about her experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise my children and say that they are successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause because they have made rapid progress.

note: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

COAL MINING

Central China Coal Miners Use Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking to Open "Forbidden Area"

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Nov. 4, 1970)

the "may 4" extraction team of the lifeng coal mine under the chiaotso mining administration, honan province, made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in connection with practice in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments, and rejuvenated a coal mine which was to be shut down.

using materialist dialectics to understand the world and change it, members of the team are opening a new coalfield which can be worked for 50 years, at a place bourgeois technical "authorities" labelled "forbidden" for 14 years.

the "may 4" team is an advanced collective in honan province in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the lifeng mine has been worked for 60 years. before liberation, british and japanese imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries robbed the mine of coal like pirates, wasting the underground resources. they cut coal only from seams easily operated, and abandoned the other seams. finally they collected some "data" in the same manner to allege that the lifeng mine was exhausted.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents feverishly pushed the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies after liberation. basing themselves on this "data", some bourgeois technical "authorities" asserted that "the lifeng mine is already on its last leg and there is no prospect for extraction."

some veteran miners, brushed aside these views in 1952 and went down to check the coal reserves. beyond the boundary of the worked coalfield, they located a new field that covered more than 60 square kilometres. the coal deposit was estimated at over 20 million tons.

the workers were overjoyed and wanted to start work on the new field. but some bourgeois technical "authorities" vetoed the idea on the pretext that the coal was far below the surface. they arbitrarily labelled this coalfield as a "forbidden area".

with profound proletarian feelings and boundless loyalty to chairman mao's revolutionary line and with the help of people's liberation army men supporting the left, workers of the "may 4" team during the great proletarian cultural revolution conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teaching: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." they were determined to open this "forbidden area" so as to produce more coal as a contribution to the country's socialist construction.

they said: "the 'forbidden area' was set by foreign and chinese bourgeois technical 'authorities'. we workers are armed with mao tsetung thought and must not be bound by these foreign conventions. we must and can break into the 'forbidden area'."

there were indeed difficulties. the coal was over 300 metres underground. there were three big obstacles: underground water, some 90 tons of water per minute gushed out of a pit the size of a wash-basin; gas, every ton of coal contained more than 20 cubic metres of it; and coal dust, it was so dense that the miners could scarcely keep their eyes open while working.

the party branch led the miners in studying this teaching of chairman mao's: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction." so they tried to find which of the three big obstacles was the principal contradiction. basing themselves on experience and making careful analysis and repeated comparisons, they determined that the presence of gas was the chief obstacle. once that was dealt with, people could enter the area to control the water and coal dust. gas easily causes explosions but is quickly dispersed by wind since it is lighter than air. they decided to control the gas by setting off blasts in such a way as to hasten the dispersal of the gas and by increasing suction at the surface.

a sound like distant thunder came from the coal face soon after work started one day. this was a warning of a gas explosion. the miners quickly took safety precautions and, with electric drills, bravely and calmly made blast holes in the coal face. they finished and placed the charges in no time. the blasts dispersed the gas. the workers said: "gas is also a paper tiger. it looks terrifying. but if we dare to overcome it, it is not powerful."

the workers found it easier to deal with underground water and coal dust when the threat of gas was removed. they dug ditches to drain the water or built walls to keep it back. they pumped water to wet the coal face, thus reducing the dust.

while carrying on production, the miners went on to solve other problems by applying chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking.

the convention is to use 18 cubic metres of pit props for 1,000 tons of coal extracted. bourgeois technical "authorities" said that coal extraction was like "exchanging a timber stand for a coal hill", that is, the more coal extracted, the more wooden props needed. the party branch led the masses in repeated study of this teaching of chairman mao's: "marxists hold that in human society activity in production develops step by step from a lower to a higher level and that consequently man's knowledge, whether of nature or of society, also develops step by step from a lower to a higher level, that is, from the shallower to the deeper, from the one-sided to the many-sided." they conscientiously summed up their experience and made all-out efforts to launch a mass movement for technical innovations. they formed a "three-in-one" technical innovations group with workers as the main force and including revolutionary cadres and technicians. after repeated experiments, they devised a machine to lift props, which is light and easy to operate. this machine makes it possible to replace wooden props with steel ones so as to reduce the consumption of timber.

now only 0.67 cubic metres of wooden props are used for every 1,000 tons of coal extracted. in addition, the workers have made more than 60 improvements and innovations in safety devices. this has greatly raised extraction efficiency and ensured a steady increase in coal output.

COAL PRODUCTION

Kirin and Anhwei Provinces Complete 1970 Coal Production Plans

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1970)

leading members and workers in the coal industry in northeast china's kirin province and east china's anhwei province made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought, deepened their revolutionary criticism and promoted revolution and production this year. the two provinces fulfilled their 1970 coal production plans over two months ahead of time.

most of the major mines in kirin are old ones. party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have led the miners since the beginning of the year in breaking down conventions which restricted production and in tapping the potential. this spurred coal output. in the 60-year-old liaoyuan coal mine, the output from the beginning to september this year was 30 per cent over the same period of last year. the old yingcheng and chiaoho mines fulfilled the state plans for production and tunnelling ahead of time. they also made records for output, efficiency, low cost, saving major materials and other targets. a number of newly built coal shafts and expanded dressing plants went into production ahead of state schedule. people in various parts of the province were mobilized to open over 500 small pits. this helped raise production greatly.

leading members at various levels in the coal industry of anhwei have gone down to the workshops and coal pits since the beginning of this year. they joined the workers in studying chairman mao's teaching "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and roundly criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab. liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. this raised everybody's consciousness of continuing the revolution.

the whole province fulfilled its 1970 coal production plan 65 days ahead of schedule. coal output was 19 per cent more than in the same period of last year, while the consumption of pit props dropped 34 per cent.

AGRICULTURE

Inner Mongolia Gathers Good Autumn Harvests

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Nov. 4, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the inner mongolian autonomous region have brought in a good autumn grain harvest some 20 per cent above last year's.

in achieving this, they were guided by the great leader chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and imbued with the lofty aspiration of winning honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland.

many mao tsetung thought propaganda teams formed by people's liberation army personnel supporting the left and cadres went to the villages and settlements starting in the spring of this year. they set up classes and, with the commune members, studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way in relation to the problems arising in revolution and production. they sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. the poor and lower-middle peasants heightened their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they implanted still deeper in their minds the concept of farming for the revolution. so they worked with revolutionary vigour for a good harvest.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members last winter and this spring displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in line with chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". they did farm capital construction, primarily water conservancy projects. braving snowstorms and bitter cold, they built dams, sank wells and planted sandbreaks, leveled farmland and transformed alkali soil to create favorable conditions for the autumn crops. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the hsienfeng production brigade in urad front banner put up a big sluice-gate in a very short time by relying on their own efforts. this irrigated 200 hectares of arid land and the autumn harvest rose by over 400 tons.

when the maize and millet were seedlings this spring, several serious cold spells hit most of the farming areas of inner mongolia. there was little rain for some three months this summer, creating a severe drought. the crops were also affected by pests, hail-storms and mountain torrents in some areas. however, the poor and lower-middle peasants, led by the revolutionary committees at all levels and displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, overcame all these natural difficulties and won a good autumn harvest.

TYPHOON

South China People's Commune Overcomes Typhoon and Restores Production

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 5, 1970)

members of the hsilu people's commune in chaoyang county, kwangtung province, south china, overcame a strong typhoon and unusually big sea tides and restored production by depending on great mao tsetung thought. people warmly praise them as having won a victory in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

in late july 1969, a strong pacific typhoon, no. 3, swept the area along the southeastern coast. the hsilu commune was in the eye of the typhoon. in a twinkling the storm and tides roared and monster big waves dashed over the sea dyke, and dozens of mountain torrents raced down from gorges. violent wind pushed the tides inland in all directions and brought torrential rain. huge banian trees whose circumference could be spanned only by several people holding hands were uprooted. motorized junks of 50 to 60 tons were tossed more than ten kilometres inland. the people faced a severe ordeal.

a few days before the typhoon, the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader issued an important instruction to the armymen and civilians on the southeastern coast on fighting natural disaster and taking emergency measures. the leading members of the commune revolutionary committee led a contingent of 10,000 people in taking emergency measures. braving wind and rain, they tenaciously guarded the main sea dyke at niutienyang and the ponds and reservoirs of the commune. communist party member yang chien-sheng, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, led the commune members in reinforcing the threatened dyke. when the tidal waves rolled over the dyke and bore down upon them, yang chien-sheng did not think of his own life but the safety of the commune members. he organized the commune members to move to a safer place one group after another but he remained until the last minute and died at his post.

responding to the party central committee's fighting call, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres displayed the heroism of being "determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield". when the typhoon and tidal waves inundated the villages they worked with might and main to save state and collective property promptly. the cadres and commune members used earth and stones to sink dozens of junks to the bottom of the river so as to prevent the junks from being destroyed by the typhoon and pounding tidal waves. the militiamen protecting the state's granary kept the door of the granary from being forced open by guarding it with their bodies, saving thousands of tons of grain.

many communist party members and revolutionary cadres gave the tree or the piece of wood they were hanging on to others, ready to die to save their class brothers. communist party member huang yuan-tsung rescued 19 women and children. lin tien-ming, an educated youth who settled in the countryside, broke through the roof of a house to carry to safety old people without relatives whom the commune takes care of. these old people had been encircled by tidal waves.

under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, the people protected the main drainage sluice gate of the dyke and reduced the damage from the natural disaster to the minimum.

some villages in the hsilu people's commune were destroyed. the tidal waves reduced the height of the 8.5 kilometre-long and 3.5 metre-high sea dyke by almost two-thirds and caused 48 big breaches, totalling one kilometre in length. more than 1,300 hectares of paddy fields were destroyed. the water gouged out big holes and created hillocks. fruit trees in the mountainous area were broken and the terraced fields washed away. a handful of class enemies took advantage of this to incite the able-bodied men to leave the place so as to create confusion. but the heroic hsilu people did not bow before the calamity, nor did they fall into the enemy's trap. with boundless loyalty to chairman mao, they continued the fight.

as soon as telephone connection between the commune and the county seat was re-established on the night of july 31, chairman mao's latest instruction "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'" reached the area. the hearts of the hsilu people rose with revolutionary enthusiasm. when the leadership wanted to allocate funds and grain to help the hsilu people restore production, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we will not put any burden on the state. we will follow the example of the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants and overcome the ravages of the typhoon with our own hands."

the next morning more than 10,000 commune members, carrying red banners, converged on the sea shore for a meeting. they solemnly pledged: "if we follow chairman mao's teachings and fear neither hardship nor death, we can certainly gain twice as much as the typhoon destroyed."

the people worked days and nights on end at the construction sites. they studied over and over again this great teaching of chairman mao's: "will the chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" they were determined to overcome all difficulties by acting on chairman mao's instruction.

filling in the breaches was arduous work because the tide was running high and the sea stormy. chen chao-wu, member of the commune revolutionary committee and deputy political instructor of a production brigade militia battalion, took the lead in stopping a big breach with the militiamen. his knee was slashed by a rock, causing a gash more than two inches long. but he persisted in piling up rocks and sand bags and driving piles. they filled in all the breaches in three days of tense work. then the commune members levelled all the hillocks caused by the tidal waves and filled in all the low-lying land. they dived into ditches to haul out river silt and carried it to the fields. in just five days, 230 hectares of land was restored and one foot of top soil added. ten days after the typhoon, the commune completed transplanting rice seedlings.

determined to turn the sea dyke into a "great wall" which can withstand any strong typhoon and tidal waves, the commune members planned to raise the sea dyke to a height of four metres and widen it to 32 metres. this is half a metre higher and 10 metres wider than before the flood. they also planned to build a one metre thick revetment wall of stone. a detachment of women composed of over 100 militiawomen stood in the sea water passing clods of clay to one another in this arduous struggle. if one fell down, she got up and went on

with the work. they did not complain when their hands and feet were bruised, but worked enthusiastically.

the people of hsilu commune completed the dyke reinforcement which was scheduled for 100 days in just 30. now a much stronger massive new dyke stands to protect the people against tidal waves.

no trace of disaster was seen in a year of unusually big natural disaster and an excellent harvest was gathered in instead. the late rice output was 7 per cent above that of 1968, a good harvest year. they not only delivered agricultural tax in kind and sold the state surplus grain according to the state quota, but sold 860 tons of additional grain to the state and kept 430 tons of grain reserves, and the commune members' food grain also increased.

the industrious and brave hsilu people are determined to rearrange the rivers and mountains with their own hands, wrest land from the sea and grow grain on the mountains, so as to renew hsilu and make it more beautiful. in half a year, the people built a 10.5-kilometre-long sea dyke, involving over one million cubic metres of earth, sand and rocks. they reclaimed more than 770 hectares of land from the sea and mountains. thus, they fulfilled their plan to expand the farmland by one-fourth. they grew rice on the land reclaimed the same year, producing more than 1,570 tons of extra grain.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials from New Ambassador of Kingdom of Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by mohammad osman sidky, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of afghanistan to china.

vice-chairman tung pi-wu had a cordial and friendly talk with ambassador sidky.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and diplomatic officials of the embassy of the kingdom of afghanistan in china.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Vietnam After Concluding Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1970)

the albanian journalists' delegation led by comrade namdi sollaku, secretary-general of the editors' board of the "zeri i popullit", left peking by air today for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam, after concluding its friendly visit to china. some members of the delegation left peking for home by air yesterday.

present at the airport to give the delegation a warm send-off were leading members of peking journalist circles and the organizations concerned including comrades lu ying, chen wen-chun, tai cheng-yuan, liao chu-chiang, yuan lu-lin and li lien-ching.

comrade jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was present.

after attending the celebrations in peking of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the albanian journalists' delegation visited heilungkiang, kirin, liaoning, shensi and kwangtung provinces and cities of shanghai and nanking. in the former revolutionary centre of yenan, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the places where our great leader chairman mao lived, and the former sites of the central committee of the chinese communist party. in kwangchow, the albanian comrades visited the site of the former national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao and china's 1970 autumn export commodities fair. in shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china. they visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking.

during their visit to heilungkiang, kirin and liaoning, the comrades on the albanian journalists' delegation met pacesetters and model workers known for their living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the albanian comrades also visited factories, rural people's communes and schools, saw exhibition of military skills by militiamen and had cordial meetings with chinese journalists. wherever they went, members of the delegation were given a warm welcome and cordial reception by leading comrades of local revolutionary committees and revolutionary people.

journalist circles of the chinese capital gave a banquet on the evening of november 3 to give the albanian journalists' delegation a warm send-off. time and again chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Military Delegation of Friendship Visits Iron and Steel Company in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1970)

major joachim yhombi-opango and the military delegation of friendship from the people's republic of the congo he is leading visited the capital iron and steel company here this morning. they were accompanied by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

chang hsing, leading member of the revolutionary committee of the capital iron and steel company, and representatives of the workers of the company told the distinguished guests about the successes achieved by the workers in grasping revolution and promoting production. the distinguished congolese guests then visited the iron smelting plant, the steel making plant, the blooming mill and the kindergarten of the company. the children in the kindergarten entertained the distinguished guests with a revolutionary art performance which was warmly applauded.

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN CHINA

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Film Reception for Foreign Diplomats

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1970)

the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china gave a film reception this afternoon for diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and members of various foreign embassies in peking.

the coloured film, modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy", was shown.

present were leading members of the foreign ministry including chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, ma wen-po, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, lo kuei-po, hsu yi-hsin, li lo-kun and cheng chi-hung.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of Activists of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 4, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today met masao shimada, leader, and hitotoshi tsuda, secretary-general, of the delegation of activists of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) to china and all members of the delegation. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present at the meeting were leading members of the departments concerned hsu ming, li wen-wei, tsai tzu-min and chang yu.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Scores New Victories in Malayan-Thai Border Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1970)

the malayan national liberation army fighting courageously in a malayan-thai border area has continuously won repeated victories in striking hard at the malayan and thai reactionaries and supporting the local masses in their struggle against repression, according to a broadcast of the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday.

the radio said: employing skilful and flexible tactics, a unit of the malayan national liberation army mounted a successful attack on the morning of october 8 on a joint patrol

comprising reactionary malayan and thai troops and police outside an enemy military post at a malayan-thai border area. six enemy men were wiped out. this operation gave effective support to the local masses struggling against repression.

the radio said: in march last year, the malayan national liberation army won a signal victory in an operation near this post wiping out 60 enemy men. but the malayan and thai reactionaries did not take their defeat lying down. they made further efforts to collude with the local landlords and counter-revolutionaries to set up this military post and keep on their anti-popular, counter-revolutionary criminal activities in a frantic attempt to undermine the revolutionary struggle of the people. defying brute force, however, the revolutionary masses actively carried on their struggle against repression. to support the people's struggle, the malayan national liberation army made two night assaults at the end of last march upon this post, wiping out a large number of enemy troops and dealing a telling blow to the enemy.

the radio also reported that on september 5, a certain unit of the malayan national liberation army which was active in another malayan-thai border area used mines to blast a patrol of the razak clique, killing two enemy men and wounding another. the remnants of the enemy patrol fled in confusion.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Ocean Shipping Delegation of China Ocean Shipping Company Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1970)

the ocean shipping delegation of the china ocean shipping company led by chou chiu-yen, assistant general manager of the company, returned here from pyongyang by air today after a friendly visit to korea.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were leading members of the departments concerned including pai chun-ching.

choe jong gun, commercial counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Rumania Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Nov. 4, 1970)

comrade chang hai-feng, chinese amoassador to romania gave a film reception at the embassy here today. the colour documentary film "welcome to the friendly envoy of the fraternal romanian people" was shown in honour of comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the permanent presidium of the party central committee and vice-president of the state council of the romanian socialist republic, all the members of the delegation of the romanian grand national assemoly and state council he had led to china and other romanian friends.

c.statescu, alternate member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and secretary of the state council of the romanian socialist republic, and corneliu manescu, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of foreign affairs also attended the reception on invitation.

after the film show, ambassador chang hai-feng gave a luncheon for the romanian guests. during the luncheon, the host and guests had a cordial and friendly talk together and drank toasts to the steady development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples and to the health of chairman mao tsetung and president nicolae ceausescu.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Congratulate Nyerere on Being Re-Elected President of Tanzania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 5, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today sent a message to julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, warmly congratulating him on his being re-elected president. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency julius k. nyerere,
president of the united republic of tanzania

dar es salaam

on the occasion of your being re-elected president of the united republic of tanzania, we extend warm congratulations to you on behalf of the chinese government and people.

since its establishment, the united republic of tanzania under your excellency's leadership, working hard for prosperity and relying on its own efforts, has achieved marked successes in eliminating colonialist forces and building the country and in other fields; in international affairs, it has persevered in opposing imperialism and colonialism and supported the revolutionary struggles for national independence, thus winning the praise of the people of the world.

the friendly relations and cooperation between china and tanzania have undergone satisfactory development on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and your excellency has made outstanding contributions in this respect. may the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries constantly develop and grow in strength.

tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

november 5, 1970

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Tanzania For Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Nov. 4, 1970)

the chinese government delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its head and kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, as its deputy head, arrived here this evening for a friendly visit to this country after a visit to zambia.

warmly welcoming the delegation at the airport were a.h. jamal, tanzanian minister of finance; j.m. kusinde and e.m. sokoine, minister and junior minister of communications, transport and labour; h.d. chopeta, deputy executive officer of the tanzania-zambia railway authorities; and other tanzanian government officials.

chou po-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in tanzania, was also present.

the chinese government delegation left zambia this afternoon after a friendly visit to that country from october 27 to november 4.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by h.d. banda, zambian minister of power, transport and works; j.m. mwanakatwe minister of finance; k.h. nkwabilo, minister of state of the ministry of development and national guidance; j. monga, minister of state of the ministry of power, transport and works; and other government officials.

tanzanian high commissioner to zambia c.p. ngaiza, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in zambia jin sung dik, chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen, and leader of the chinese road construction team wang chin-chien were also present.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Minister and Chinese Government Delegation Inspect Zambian Highway Project

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Nov. 3, 1970)

k.h. nkwabilo, zambian minister of state for development and planning; fang yi, leader of the chinese government delegation and minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries; and kuo lu, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of communications, inspected today and yesterday the construction sites of the lusaka-kaoma highway being built with chinese assistance.

accompanying them on the inspection were f. liboma, zambian minister of state of the western province; chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen; wang chin-chien, leader of the chinese road construction team; and zambian local government officials.

they were warmly welcomed by the zambian workers and chinese engineering and technical personnel at the construction sites.

the highway under construction will be over 380 kilometres long, extending from lusaka, the capital, to kaoma of the western province. the surveying of the highway by the chinese engineering and technical personnel began in october last year, and construction was officially commenced in july this year after the completion of field surveying. up to now, bush clearing has been done in over 80 kilometres, over 60 culverts have been built, and more than 40 kilometres of roadbed has been completed. the building of the bridge spanning the kafue river and six small bridges is in progress.

when minister nkwabilo, fang yi, kuo lu and others arrived at the construction site of the kafue bridge today, a welcome rally was held by zambian workers and the chinese engineering and technical personnel there.

both nkwabilo and fang yi spoke at the rally.

minister nkwabilo highly praised the work of the chinese engineering and technical personnel and the fine cooperation between zambia and china. the lusaka-kaoma highway, he said, is being successfully built through the brotherly, friendly cooperation between the chinese and zambian people. this highway will bring much economic advantage to zambia. it will increase the volume of trade between the western province and other provinces.

he called on the zambian workers to learn the technical knowhow from the chinese engineering and technical personnel and expressed thanks for china's aid.

fang yi said: the profound friendship between the zambian and chinese peoples has been formed through their protracted common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have made satisfactory progress on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. our economic and technical cooperation has begun to produce positive results through the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples. the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway linking the fraternal countries of zambia and tanzania is going on smoothly. all this is a vivid embodiment of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

he said, "zambian and chinese technicians and workers are working together, learning from each other and helping each other at the construction sites of the lusaka-kaoma highway. they have formed a deep friendship through building the highway. it should be pointed out in particular that the chinese engineering and technical personnel have received solicitous concern and ardent help from the zambian government and local people. on behalf of the chinese government, the chinese people and the chinese engineering and technical personnel, i express our heartfelt thanks to president kaunda, the zambian government and the zambian people."

fang yi said, "the people of various countries support each other in their just struggles. we are very grateful to the zambian government and people for their support to china in international affairs. the chinese people regard every victory you have won in the cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism, safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy as a powerful support to us."

at the welcome rally, wang chin-chien, leader of the chinese road construction team, gave an account of the highway construction. in the course of our work, he said, we have received energetic support from the departments concerned of the zambian government led by president kaunda, and the district governors of mumowa and kaoma. we have also received active help from the inhabitants along the route and cooperation of zambian friends working together with us. all this has ensured the smooth progress of the highway project.

END

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